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Afghanistan ... 6.00 Drs. Iran ... 115 Rials. Iraq ... 1,000 Rials  
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Egypt ... EP 2.75. Morocco ... 1,000 Dhs. Turkey 2.75 R.  
Finland ... 1.50. Oman ... 1,000 Rials. Turkey 2.75 R.  
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ESTABLISHED 1887

## North Indicted With Poindexter Over Iran Arms

*The Associated Press*

WASHINGTON — A federal grand jury on Wednesday indicted President Ronald Reagan's former national security adviser, Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter; his assistant, Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North; and two arms dealers on conspiracy charges in the diversion of Iranian arms sales profits to the Nicaraguan rebels.

The 23-count indictment culminated a 14-month grand jury investigation into the arms-for-hostages deals with Iran and the diversion of funds to the U.S.-backed rebels, known as contras.

Indicted along with Admiral

**Kiosk****Italy Turns  
To De Mita**

ROME (Reuters) — President Francesco Cossiga asked the Christian Democratic leader, Ciriaco De Mita, on Wednesday to try to form the 45th Italian government, since World War II, presidential officials announced.

Mr. Cossiga called in Mr. De Mita, 66, after three days of consultations with political leaders on how to overcome the crisis caused by the resignation last Friday of the Christian Democratic prime minister, Giovanni Spadolini.

The officials said Mr. De Mita had accepted the mandate with reserve, a normal formula that allows him to give up if he is unable to form a viable government.

**U.S. News**

President Reagan vowed not to alter the U.S. plan for Middle East peace talks. Page 2.

Prime Minister Jacques Chirac's sick campaign for the French presidency has taken off. Page 6.

U.S. scientists agree that man is to blame for most of the damage to the Earth's ozone shield. Page 3.

**Business/Finance**

U.S. home construction posted the biggest rise in more than a year. Page 9.

OPEC will not meet to discuss the recent fall in oil prices, its president said. Page 9.

Ciriaco De Mita

**General News**

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**Dow Close** The Dollar  
In New York  
DM ... 1.6745  
Pound ... 1.848  
Yen ... 127.50  
FF ... 5.696

See INDICT, Page 6



Mourners in Belfast comforting each other after an attack at the funeral of IRA guerrillas left three dead and at least 57 wounded.

## 3 Killed in Attack at IRA Funeral



A man who was later arrested in the grenade attack being cornered by those who attended the funeral.

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

BELFAST — Three persons were killed and more than 50 wounded in a gun and grenade attack on mourners at the funerals of three IRA guerrillas here Wednesday, the authorities said.

The police said a man was arrested and taken to a hospital after the attack, which supporters of the Irish Republican Army blamed on Protestant extremists.

The police seized the man at the end of a chase over graves in the Milltown Roman Catholic cemetery during which he hurled grenades at pursuing mourners and fired until his gun jammed.

The man was beaten by mourners before the police rescued him, the authorities said.

A companion fled in a van parked on a nearby highway, witnesses said.

Thousands of mourners screamed and dived for cover when shots shattered the silence of the cemetery while the coffins of three IRA members killed by British soldiers were being lowered into a single grave.

One of the wounded was in critical condition and four were seriously wounded, a hospital spokesman said. Most victims were shot or hit by shrapnel while scrambling for cover behind gravestones.

Sinn Fein, the legal political wing of the outlawed IRA, blamed Protestant paramilitary groups and accused Britain of collusion.

Within minutes of the attack, violence erupted across western and northern Belfast as youths went on the rampage, hijacking and setting fire to cars, buses and trucks, the police said. Extra security forces were rushed to the areas to try to keep the trouble from spreading.

No organization claimed responsibility for the attack.

The funeral for the three IRA guerrillas was held amid the tight-

See ULSTER, Page 6

**Sandinist Army**

## In Honduras, Reagan Says

### CBS Reports U.S. Set to Send Troops

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

PANAMA CITY — An coup attempt against General Manuel Antonio Noriega led Wednesday to send up to 5,000 U.S. paratroopers to Honduras, according to a CBS News report, after he accused Nicaragua of sending troops across the Honduran border.

The White House chief of staff, Howard Baker, later denied the report.

"The president has made no decisions," Mr. Baker said. "He's identifying his options. We are keeping very close touch on the situation."

CBS reported that Mr. Reagan planned to send 2,000-3,000 troops to Honduras as a show of support for its government.

The CBS report said the U.S. troops would be used in a "non-combat role" and would not be stationed near the Nicaraguan border. It said Mr. Reagan decided to deploy the troops as a "show of support" for the Honduran government.

Marlin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, said that everything is being considered short of invasion" by the United States in reaction to an incursion of Nicaraguan troops attacking rebel positions in Honduras.

Mr. Reagan was considering a Honduran request for assistance to repel the incursion, Mr. Fitzwater said. He said the request for aid came from President José Azcona Hoyo of Honduras but declined to comment on what type of assistance had been sought.

Mr. Reagan, who was asked earlier whether he was considering any use of U.S. military forces, replied: "We've been in consultation with the Honduran government, but I can't comment on anything."

In Managua, President Daniel Ortega Saavedra said Wednesday U.S. helicopters were aiding the guerrillas fighting Nicaraguan troops and warned that they risked being shot down.

In a nationally broadcast speech Mr. Ortega denied Nicaraguan troops had entered Honduras as the United States alleged but said there had been heavy fighting in the border region.

The Honduran ambassador to the United States, Roberto Martínez, said Nicaraguan troops "in the thousands" had entered Honduras.

"Our reports are that it is somewhere between 1,600 and 3,000."

Mr. Martinez said his government hoped to avoid military action.

Nicaragua, which at first said there had been no invasion, later said it was "looking into the reports."

Some members of Congress questioned whether the administration was exaggerating the situation to help gain approval of emergency

See PANAMA, Page 6



In Panama, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, the de facto ruler, waving on Wednesday after loyal troops quashed a coup attempt.

**NEWS ANALYSIS**

## Illinois: Democratic Voters Confirm Race's Balkanization

### Dole Created His Downfall

By Edward Walsh

Washington Post Service  
OAK BROOK, Illinois — When Senator Bob Dole left here on Tuesday, at least he knew what to expect.

He was going to lose the Illinois primary to Vice President George Bush, giving the Kansas senator another in a devastating string of defeats that has effectively doomed his campaign for the Republican presidential nomination.

Just four weeks ago, Mr. Dole also thought he knew what to expect. On the Saturday before the New Hampshire primary, his pollster, Richard Wirthlin, told him he had an excellent chance to win the primary on Tuesday.

But Mr. Dole lost New Hampshire by nine points. His always shaky campaign immediately began to unravel.

Now, after Tuesday's defeat in Illinois, he is hamstrung by the question of how and why it had come to this.

Rival factions within his campaign organization are willing to assign one another large parts of blame and provide numerous answers about what went wrong for Mr. Dole. But the root cause was

**U.S. Presidential Race****The Outcome in Illinois**

With unofficial reports in from 89 percent of the state's 11,724 precincts, here are the results of the Tuesday primary:

**REPUBLICANS**

	Bush	55%	Dole	36%	Robertson	7%
Needed to nominate:	817					
Won Tuesday:	61		21		0	
Total So Far:	817		183		35	

**Delegates Won**

Republicans	Needed to nominate: 1,139	Won Tuesday	Total So Far
Bush	817	61	817
Dole		21	183
Robertson		0	35
Needed to nominate:	2,082		
Dukakis	0		565
Jackson	37		520
Gore	0		411
Gephardt	0		224
Simon	136		220

Sources: AP, CBS

**Divided Convention Looms**

By Paul Taylor

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Democratic voters of Illinois have emphatically reinforced the only pattern to emerge from the tumult of 29 Democratic caucuses and primaries held so far: backyard voting.

In giving most of the state's presidential nominating delegates to their home senator, Paul Simon, in Tuesday's primary, they only increased the prospect that no candidate will be able to win a majority of delegates by the close of this year's primary season.

This, in turn, increases the likelihood of a brokered convention, one in which negotiations among power blocs are needed to deliver a majority of the delegates to one candidate.

"What we are seeing for the first time I can recall is that voters don't seem to be treating these presidential primaries as a national choice," a Democratic consultant, Carter Eskew, said Tuesday night. "It still seems to be a local vote."

Five Democrats have now won at least one state contest.

With 29 states having voted, the

come close to asserting that they have shown national appeal — Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts and the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson — have each won only slightly more than a quarter of the popular vote, and slightly less than a quarter of the national convention delegates. By contrast, on the Republican side, Vice President George Bush has won roughly three-quarters of the delegates and about 57 percent of the popular vote.

"It's like everything starts all over each week," Brian Lunde, Mr. Simon's jubilant campaign manager, said Tuesday night. Until his victory Tuesday, Mr. Simon had not won anywhere and had basically suspended his national campaign. Now, he is getting ready for contests in Michigan, on March 26, and Wisconsin, on April 5.

The chief beneficiary of what some are calling the "balkanization" of the Democratic vote is Mr. Jackson, who thrives in a large field: The more white candidates there are to slice up the bulk of white vote, the better for him. "Do you think we can keep Simon alive?"

Five Democrats have now won at least one state contest.

With 29 states having voted, the

only Democrats who can even

see DEMOCRATS, Page 6

## Iraq Air Raids Damage Iran Refineries

By Youssef M. Ibrahim  
New York Times Service

PARIS — Repeated Iraqi air raids have damaged Iran's oil refineries, pushing the country, which is one of the world's major oil producers, to import between 200,000 and 300,000 barrels a day of refined products such as jet fuel, gas oil and kerosene for home consumption, industry experts said.

They reported that Iran has commissioned a large tanker that will move 2 million barrels of gas and oil on Thursday from Rotterdam, with more on the way, because the Iraqi assaults in January and Feb-

ruary against oil refineries in Tabriz and Tehran have significantly reduced refining capacity.

This contrast sharply with the situation just a few weeks ago, when Iran imported half the present quantity. And it marks a sharp break with a time before the start of the Gulf War. In 1980, industry officials said, Iran exported as much as 550,000 barrels a day of refined products.

One well-informed Arab oil industry official suggested that Iran may be building what he called "a strategic reserve" at Bandar Abbas, where the new shipments of oil

products are going. He said that Iran might be "taking their precautions in the event a missile hits a target like a refinery."

[The UN Security Council demanded on Wednesday that Iran and Iraq halt their "war of the cities" and backed a move by Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar for new peace talks, Reuters reported from New York.]

The Iraqi raids have forced Iran to develop a complicated system for transporting its crude oil to customers in Western Europe.

The system depends on a round-the-clock tanker shuttle service that

carries oil from the beleaguered Kharg Island terminal — where commercial tankers refuse to go — all the way to Rotterdam, a center of oil distribution and sales.

Oil industry experts say it is a costly but essential exercise because oil exports bring 95 percent of Iranian revenues.

"The latest calculations indicate that about 5 per cent of Iranian oil revenues, or the equivalent of 62 cents a barrel, are spent on maintaining the flow of Iranian oil exports," reported Rethrostrategies, a specialized Paris oil newsletter.

The publication estimated the total bill for moving Iranian oil and importing Iranian refined products at a minimum of \$420 million this year, which is likely to climb by year-end if the war continues.

Despite constant bombing of Kharg Island by the Iraqis, oil industry experts estimate that the huge oil terminal in the Gulf still handles 90 percent of Iran's crude oil exports.

Oil experts say Iran is being forced to send out its own crude oil to other countries in Western Europe, Asia and the Middle East to be refined and returned. It is costly and risky. Ships carrying both outgoing crude and incoming products risk being bombed by Iraqis.

"Iran already has processing agreements covering approximately 300,000 barrels of crude oil a day," said the Middle East Economic Survey in its current issue, estimating that "approximately 70 to 75 percent of this volume is re-



ceived back in the form of gas oil, jet fuel and kerosene."

Despite constant bombing of Kharg Island by the Iraqis, oil industry experts estimate that the huge oil terminal in the Gulf still handles 90 percent of Iran's crude oil exports.

■ Six Missiles Hit Tehran

Iraq intensified its war on the cities of Iran Wednesday, firing six more missiles into Tehran and bombing more than a dozen towns in western Iran, UPI reported from Manama, Bahrain.

Iran said that at least 52 people were killed in the attacks. It retaliated by firing five missiles into Baghdad and shelling and bombing several Iraqi cities along the border battlefield.

## Reagan Says U.S. Won't Change Plan For Mideast

By David K. Shipley  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After an unsuccessful meeting with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel on the U.S. proposals for Arab-Israeli peace negotiations, President Ronald Reagan pledged Wednesday that the United States would pursue its "initiative" and warned that those who reject it will have to answer to their own people.

His pointed remarks, coupled with assurances of continued U.S. support for Israel, came after Mr. Shamir reportedly held firm to his opposition to most of the major items in the proposal.

This appeared to leave the U.S. plan with a bleak future. The proposal envisions an interlocking schedule of negotiations over the future of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Mr. Shamir has tried to get several elements of the plan deleted, but to no avail.

"Let's be clear about several things," Mr. Reagan said in a departure ceremony in the East Room. "The United States will not slice this initiative apart and will not abandon it."

"And those who say no to the U.S. plan — and the prime minister has not used this word," Mr. Reagan continued, "need not answer to us. They'll need to answer to themselves and their people as to why they turned down a realistic and sensible plan to achieve negotiations. This is a time for all the parties to the conflict to make decisions for peace."

Mr. Shamir replied by repeating his opposition to an international conference attended by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. This has been demanded by King Hussein of Jordan and is part of the American proposal.

But the prime minister reiterated his willingness to attend a variation of the conference involving only the United States and the Soviet Union.

"Some months ago," he said, "I accepted a proposal by Secretary Shultz to launch direct negotiations with the blessing of the U.S.-Soviet summit in order to grant international legitimacy for the negotiations for those states desiring it."

Hussein rejected that formula.

"Nevertheless," Mr. Shamir added, "I shall be ready to consider a similar proposal."

Secretary of State George P. Shultz met with Mr. Shamir on Tuesday and Wednesday and is scheduled to see him Thursday.

The Democratic majority leader of the Senate, Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, said that he and other senators met Tuesday night with Mr. Shamir and told him that they supported the Shultz proposal.

"Would you take another look at it?" Mr. Byrd said he asked Mr. Shamir.

"The territory for peace approach, we think, is the right option," he said in his regular morning press briefing. He said Israel was being perceived as rigid and inflexible and, as a result, "The opposition is getting a free ride."

"Israel is going to have to solve this," he said. "What we see coming over the evening news is not helpful."

Mr. Byrd said Mr. Shamir had left him with the impression that territory for peace "is not off the table." Rather, he said, the main Israeli opposition is to convening an international conference, whose participants would include the Soviet Union and China, to seek a resolution of the crisis.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Sea Casualties for China and Vietnam

BEIJING (UPI) — China and Vietnam each acknowledged Wednesday that they suffered casualties in the clash Monday off the contested Spratly Islands archipelago in the South China Sea.

A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said at a weekly press briefing in Beijing that an undetermined number of Chinese had been wounded in the fighting. The spokesman seemed to rule out any negotiations with Vietnam or any other nations with conflicting claims to the Spratlys.

Vietnam said that three of its ships were still afloat and that Chinese gunboats were preventing Vietnamese rescue vessels from reaching damaged vessels to give medical aid to wounded Vietnamese crewmen.

Both nations reiterated charges that the other had fired first in what was believed to be one of the first armed clashes over the islands.

### No Deadline as Afghan Talks Resumé

GENEVA (AP) — The UN-mediated Afghanistan peace talks resumed here Wednesday with no new target date for their completion. The Soviet Union renewed charges that the United States and Pakistan are blocking the progress of the pact and the promised withdrawal of Soviet troops.

Abdul Wakil, the Afghan foreign minister, said that Pakistan was delaying progress on a settlement, but he said Afghanistan saw no reason to suspend the talks. On Tuesday, the talks failed to meet the target date set by the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, for its conclusion.

In Moscow, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, the Soviet foreign minister, told the U.S. ambassador, Jack F. Matlock Jr., that the Kremlin wants the United States and Pakistan to stop "artificially protracting" the agreement, the Tass news agency said. The Soviets offered fresh assurances, however, that it would remove its estimated 115,000 troops a month after a settlement is signed.

### 8 Hungarian Dissidents Released

BUDAPEST (Reuters) — Eight leading dissidents detained to prevent them from taking part in Hungary's biggest independent demonstration since the 1956 uprising have been released, a police communiqué said.

More than 10,000 people, chanting "democracy," paraded through Budapest in Tuesday's unofficial march, waving banners and applauding calls for reform and national independence.

The police communiqué said the eight dissidents were detained before the march on suspicion of preparing to disturb the peace and were released after a warning. One of the dissidents, Miklos Haraszti, a writer, reported that he and Ottília Solt, a sociologist, had been released after days of preventive detention. The press briefly mentioned the demonstrators for peace.

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The photo of Sulome Anderson published on the front page of / Nahar, was accompanied by a message by Mr. Anderson's wife, Elaine, and an appeal by her and her husband's friends to free him. Sulome Anderson was born two months after her father's abduction.

Mr. Anderson, 40, the chief Middle East correspondent of the Associated Press, was seized by gunmen in West Beirut on March 16, 1983.

"Open message from the heart to you my dearest one," said Mrs. Anderson's message to her husband. "Hers is Sulome, our daughter, wish you a safe return home. She often asks about you."

### For the Record

The United States and Soviet Union opened in Geneva on Wednesday the regular spring session of their Standing Consultative Commission to oversee implementation of bilateral arms control agreements.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### U.S. Plans Tighter Airport Security

NEW YORK (NYT) — The Department of Transportation proposed Tuesday that the major U.S. airports, which handle 95 percent of nation's passengers, be required to install card systems to limit access to restricted areas.

Under the proposed rule, which the agency hopes can be put into effect by year's end, computer-controlled cards would be issued to employes for such access. The plan would cover mechanics and ground-crew employees with access to planes. And it would cover flight crews who prefer not to use the main screening system for passengers.

The proposed rule is one of a series of airport security measures prompted by the crash of a Pacific Southwest Airlines jetliner on a flight from Los Angeles to San Francisco in December, killing all 43 people on board. The Federal Bureau of Investigation said it believed the crash was caused by a disgruntled former employee who took a handgun on board the aircraft by using his company identification badge to avoid going through airport metal detectors. Eight days after the crash, the department ordered airline and airport employees, who previously could skip their company identification badges to bypass airport security checks, to undergo the same screening process as passengers.

**French Seamen Plan Channel Strike**

CALAIS, France (Reuters) — French ferry seamen protesting new rules will stage an indefinite strike beginning Friday, sharply reducing English Channel crossings, union sources said. Wednesdays Service between Marseilles and Corsica also will be affected, they said.

The strike will affect Channel services from Dunkirk, Le Havre, Dieppe and Calais, where service already has been hit by a six-week strike by seamen working for the British ferry operator P&O European Ferries Ltd. Separately, P&O dismissed 2,200 seamen striking at the Channel port of Dover, the company said Wednesday.

Three Dutch airlines have banned all alcoholic beverages on chart flights taking Dutch soccer fans to team matches, a spokesman for one of the airlines, Martinair, said Wednesday.

At France's ground mechanics are to strike this month to protest working conditions, the union of ground mechanics said here Wednesday. The union said it had called a strike at the Paris airports of Charles de Gaulle and Orly for March 26, 27 and 28.

Swedish researchers have developed an electronic identity card for car so that drivers can pay tolls without stopping, a company spokesman for Kista Industri AB said Wednesday. The plate on the rear window identifies the car by a microwave transmitter to a computer when the car passes a toll booth.

### DOONESBURY

"AND I AGREE WITH MR. GEPHART'S ASSERTION THAT ASIANS ARE THREATENING OUR ECONOMIC FUTURE."

"WE CAN SEE IT RIGHT HERE IN OUR OWN SCHOOL, WHO ARE GETTING INTO THE BEST COLLEGES, IN DISPROPORTIONATE NUMBERS AGAINST ASIAN KIDS! IT'S NOT FAIR, THANK YOU."

"THANK YOU, MR. McGOWAN."

"UNFORTUNATELY, IT'S RACIST. UM...ARE YOU SURE MY PARENTS HELPED ME."

## On West Bank, a Gulf of Hatred Steadily Widens

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service

KARNEI SHOMRON, Israel — Meir Indor is a Jewish settler from the movement called Gush Emunim, or Bloc of the Faithful, and he says he does not mind if the 70,000 Jews who have settled in the West Bank have built what he called a "bad image" among Palestinians.

"It's good to have this bad image," he said, as if explaining the obvious, "they'd kill us."

Such utterances tend to chill more moderate Israelis, drawn to the West Bank settlements by considerations such as low costs and fresh air rather than by a sense of apocalyptic confrontation.

But in the fourth month of a Palestinian uprising the settlers are becoming increasingly embroiled in the conflict, and the sense of separate and competing destinies has become even deeper.

Over the past 24 hours, Palestinians accused Jewish settlers of attacking Arab homes and cars in the West Bank towns of Ramallah and Hebron. In turn, settlers accused Palestinians of provoking them.

The newspaper *Yediot Ahronot* reported that residents of a Jewish settlement near Hebron set fire to Palestinian cars after Palestinians ambushed settlers with rocks.

In this war within the war between protesters and the Israeli Army, the personalized hatreds seem sometimes to ignite more generalized conflict.

At a Palestinian town near this settlement west of Nablus, a resident threw a firebomb at a settler's car and the victim — a large man with a pistol tucked into his



Well-armed Israeli West Bank settlers confer in Nablus.

### FAMILY CAMPAGNA OLIVERO

### FAMILY OLIVERO RUSSIAN

### FAMILY FAILLACE OLIVERO

Join in grief with the Menaker Garzon family in the city of Caracas Venezuela for the sad demise of their young child.

### ISRAEL MORDEJAI MENAKER GARZON

Z'L

We express our deepest condolences to his parents, Mr. & Mrs. Tzvi and Miriam Menaker, to his brothers' family and friends and we pray for peace for the innocent young departed soul.

### SPRINGTIME ARTS IN MONTE-CARLO

OPERA:

"IL PITTORE PARIGINO"

de Cervantes (US/74)

worldwide production

RECITALS:

Alberto Diaz

Ricardo Serra (USA)

CHAMBER MUSIC:

Les Arts Florissants

Conc. W. Christie (L)

J.P. Rampal, London (74)

Orlando Quartet (74)

J. P. Jérôme, Paris (74)

THE BUDAPEST LEST ORCHESTRA (74)

SYMPHONIC MUSIC:

THE MONTE-CARLO PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

Conc. P. Dutoit

Koen & Philippe Herreweghe (74)

THE BERLIN RADIO SYMPHONIC ORCHESTRA

## U.S. Scientists Agree Man Is to Blame for Most Ozone Loss

By Philip Shabecoff  
New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — Government and academic scientists who helped prepare the federal government's most authoritative ozone study to date say there is now, for the first time, a scientific consensus that man-made chemicals are responsible for most of the ozone loss.

They also said that the new findings showed that the health threat from ultraviolet radiation piercing the thinning ozone shield is a serious one and that the ozone depletion would continue.

They said it required quick international ratification of a treaty reached by 31 nations last September to restrain the use of chlorofluorocarbons and other chemicals that are destroying ozone in the upper atmosphere.

Dr. Robert T. Watson, a National Aeronautics and Space Administration scientist who was chairman of the panel of scientists that prepared the report, said on Tuesday that its findings suggested that more "draconian" measures than the

treaty may be needed to stabilize the protective ozone shield.

The federal scientists reported Tuesday that atmospheric ozone over the Northern Hemisphere had declined significantly over the last two decades.

The report reaches a conclusion similar to another study earlier this year but adds important new details on the extent of worldwide depletion of the protective ozone shield.

The study also found that loss of ozone in the Southern Hemisphere, which is most acute in springtime over Antarctica, was spreading into wider areas and that ozone levels were reduced throughout the year.

Ozone in the upper atmosphere absorbs ultraviolet rays from the sun that can cause skin cancer and eye problems. Scientists estimate that for every 1 percent decline in atmospheric ozone, 2 percent more ultraviolet radiation reaches the earth's surface.

The study was prepared by more than 100 scientists who analyzed atmospheric

measurements from both satellites and ground stations. They found that, after discounting for natural causes of depletion, such as decreased solar activity, ozone in the range of 30 degrees to 60 degrees north latitude decreased 1.7 to 3 percent from 1969 to 1986.

This area includes most of the heavily populated regions of the United States and Canada, Western Europe, the Soviet Union, China and Japan.

The ozone loss was found to be as much as 6.2 percent in the wintertime at some latitudes, more severe than had been predicted by scientific models.

An analysis published earlier this year by scientists at the University of Illinois found that global ozone levels dropped by 5 percent from 1979 to 1986. But scientists at a news conference on Tuesday said that they had made new, more accurate corrections of raw data from satellite instruments, accounting for much of the difference.

Dr. Kenneth Bowman, an author of

the Illinois study, said that the results reported in the NASA study are based on a re-calibration of data from the satellite measurements and that there was "no real disagreement" in the two studies, except that his estimates of ozone depletion were a little higher.

The ozone layer over the Antarctic declined by as much as 50 percent in September. But the study notes that ozone appears to have decreased since 1979 by 5 percent or more throughout the year at all latitudes south of 60 degrees south.

In the early 1970s, F. Sherwood Rowland and Mario Molina, scientists at the University of California, Irvine, speculated that chlorofluorocarbons, industrial chemicals widely used in refrigeration, insulating foam, solvents and aerosol propellants were remaining in the atmosphere for long periods and combining with and destroying ozone molecules.

Later, halons, chemicals used in fire extinguishers, were added to the list of suspects.

That theory has now gained wide acceptance as correct.

The protocol adopted in September in Montreal would freeze the production and use of chlorofluorocarbons at 1986 levels starting in 1989 and roll back production by as much as 50 percent by 1999.

The U.S. Senate voted on Monday, 83 to 0, to approve ratification of the international agreement and President Ronald Reagan praised the vote. But the only other nation to ratify the protocol so far is Mexico.

Mr. Rowland noted, however, that because chlorofluorocarbons remain in the atmosphere for many decades, the destruction of ozone will continue after the freeze as more of the chemicals are used and released into the atmosphere.

"My own view is that we are seeing severe damage now and we know it is going to get worse because more chlorine is on its way" into the atmosphere, Mr. Rowland said.

## Soviets Cut Economic Aid to Cuba, Papers Show

By Clyde H. Farnsworth  
New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — The Soviet Union is reducing its support for the Cuban economy, according to documents of the Cuban National Bank obtained by a human rights group.

For nearly three decades, the Soviet Union, which generally accounts for 80 percent of Cuba's international trade, has been Havana's principal supplier of oil, food, machinery, spare parts, chemicals and other vital materials. Until last year, Soviet trade with Cuba was increasing by about 10 percent a year.

But the documents, which were made public Tuesday in the form of a Cuban National Bank quarterly economic report, showed that imports from the Soviet Union in the first nine months of 1987 declined for the first time in nearly three decades.

The papers were submitted Jan. 18 by Cuban officials at a meeting in Paris called by Cuba to try to reschedule its \$2.4 billion debt to Japan and Western governments — chiefly Britain, France, Spain and West Germany.

The documents were obtained by Frank Caizola, a Cuban-born Washington representative of Freedom House, a human rights organization based in New York City. A State Department spokesman said she had "no reason to believe the documents were not authentic."

Angel Pino, press attaché at the Cuban Interests Section of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Washington, did not return a phone call.

Soviet subsidies to Cuba, mainly through the supply of low-cost oil and purchases of Cuban sugar at inflated prices, have been estimated at \$4 billion to \$5 billion a year. The Cuban National Bank document showed that imports from the Soviet Union in the first nine months of last year declined to \$3.979 billion from \$4.003 billion in the same period of 1986. The amounts are in Cuban pesos, which the bank document says are equivalent to U.S. dollars on a one-for-one basis.

The report also provides a stark picture of a deteriorating Cuban economy. Last year was "one of the worst years the country has had to face," it said, showing that economic activity had contracted by 1.5 percent while investment decreased by more than 20 percent.

Cuba owes an additional \$3.1 billion to Western banks and suppliers, giving it one of the largest external debts per capita in the world, \$2,000 per person.

The disclosure that imports from the Soviet Union are in decline was seen by some experts as evidence of important changes in Cuban-Soviet relations.

It shows that the Soviets are starting to become conscious of the costs of subsidizing the Cuban economy," said Manuel Antonio Sánchez Pérez, a former Cuban economics official who defected in 1985 and now follows the Cuban economic scene from Madrid, where he sells computers.

Both Mr. Sánchez Pérez and a Reagan administration official, who asked not to be identified, suggested that Moscow may be signaling displeasure because the economic policies of Fidel Castro seem at variance with the *perestroika*, or economic restructuring, of Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader. Mr. Castro has adopted "rectification," a return to straight ideology and central planning.

**N.Y. Bishop to Visit Cuba**  
Cardinal John J. O'Connor of New York has accepted an invitation to visit Cuba. The Associated Press quoted a New York archdiocese spokesman as saying Wednesday, though no date has been set, the spokesman said the cardinal was invited to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the birth of Félix Varela, a Cuban priest who served in New York from 1823 to 1853.



THRILL OF VICTORY — Senator Paul Simon and his wife, Jeanne, greeted supporters in Illinois after he won his home state primary. "This is a new beginning for the Paul Simon campaign," he said.

## Botha Comes Under Heavy Pressure To Spare Lives of 'Sharpeville Six'

By John D. Battersby  
New York Times Service

**JOHANNESBURG** — President Pieter W. Botha was under intense domestic and international pressure on Wednesday to spare the lives of six blacks scheduled to be hanged on Friday for the mob murder of a black township resident in September 1984.

But hopes for a stay of execution were fading on Wednesday night.

The six blacks, five men and a woman, are known collectively as the "Sharpeville Six" after a township southeast of Johannesburg. They have been on death row since December, when an appeal against the death sentence that was imposed in 1985 was rejected.

An intense clemency campaign, including appeals from President Ronald Reagan, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Chancellor Helmut Kohl, has gained momentum in South Africa and abroad since the six were given seven days' notice of their execution date.

The Sharpeville Six case has aroused intense domestic and international reaction both because of its political overtones and because the judgment breaks new legal ground. In neither the trial in 1985 nor the appeal hearing in 1987 were the six found to have had a direct role in the killing.

They were convicted of murder and subversion on the ground that they had had "common purpose" with a crowd whose intention it was to murder Khweziwayo Jacob Dlamini.

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# INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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## For an Arms Embargo

By bombarding each other's capitals with missiles, Iran and Iraq have reached a new nadir in their savage seven-year-old war. The best hope of halting it lies in getting the United Nations to vote an embargo on arms sales to Iran, but the Soviet Union continues to block such a resolution. The moment has come for the United States to put the resolution to a vote and let the Russians choose: Support it and incur the ire of Iran or vote no and offend moderate Arabs and America.

The missiles raining down on Tehran and Baghdad are too inaccurate to serve any military purpose. Their effect is only to terrify and kill civilians. The Soviet Union has its hands deep in this bloodletting. It provided the missiles, a type known in the West as Scuds, and, by procrastinating at the United Nations spurred the exchange.

The missiles began to fly on Feb. 29, after Iraq managed to extend the range of its own Scuds to reach Tehran. This flare-up followed two highly positive developments.

First, the U.S. Navy, despite a poor start, has surmounted all obstacles and provided an effective escort for Kuwait's oil tankers. Although many other ships have been attacked in the Gulf, Iran has been thwarted in its major strategy of neutralizing Kuwait and undermining the Gulf states' support of Iraq. The navy deserves credit for its operational success and well calibrated retaliation against Iranian attacks.

Second, Iran's annual winter land offensive against Iraq failed to materialize this year. Its human wave offensives in 1986 and 1987 pushed Iraq close to breaking. But Tehran's drive for volunteers to throw into the mine fields recruited less than half the

100,000 called for. That is little consolation to Iraq, however, which must still keep its army on alert. Its best hope of securing a cease-fire lies in a UN resolution to impose an arms embargo against Iran. Soviet stalling has finally driven Iraq to the missile attacks as a new way to pressure Tehran to settle.

That the Iraqis have used Soviet-supplied missiles to make their point is a matter of exquisite embarrassment to the Russians. Their embassy in Tehran and consulate in Isfahan have been stoned by furious mobs. Yet despite an understanding between Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and Secretary of State George Shultz last month, Moscow continues to frustrate the UN arms embargo. The reason is no doubt the credit gained in Tehran by opposing it. Iran could help or harm Soviet desires to withdraw from Afghanistan and quell nationalistic tempers in Soviet Armenia and Azerbaijan. Moscow may thus consider it prudent to keep opposing the UN embargo resolution.

But the battle of the Scuds illustrates the shortsightedness of such a position. Neither Russians nor Americans can control the violent course of the Iran-Iraq war. As long as it continues, both run high risks from an Iraqi defeat. Few developments could ignite more trouble in the Moslem regions of the Soviet Union than a tide of Islamic fundamentalism victory over out of Tehran.

A quick end to the war is in the interest of all save Tehran's fanatics. If Moscow cannot agree quickly to an arms embargo, the time has come for Washington to press for a United Nations vote on one anyway, and make the opponents of peace be counted.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## One Less Republican

"They're all Reagan Republicans," said Jack Kemp as he withdrew last week from the Republican presidential race. He was referring to his remaining Republican opponents—and identifying one of the major problems of his campaign.

Throughout the Reagan years, Mr. Kemp and his political allies have seen the man who shaped many of Mr. Reagan's policies as Mr. Reagan's logical successor. But they were not able to convince many Republicans voters this year of that.

George Bush could argue that he is Mr. Reagan's faithful vice president. Bob Dole could argue that he is the man Mr. Reagan turns to pass his program in the Senate. Jack Kemp could argue—but very few voters knew much about Jack Kemp.

So he went in search of other constituencies. But Pat Robertson held the loyalty of evangelicals who came into the political process, and Pete du Pont won the endorsement of the Manchester Union Leader. Vast amounts of time and effort were spent trying to convince "movement conservatives" in Washington that they should back Mr. Kemp, although he did not support

their every position. But when Kemp campaign operatives went out beyond the Beltway in search of the movement conservatives' rank and file, they found very little.

David Broder once compared Jack Kemp to Hubert Humphrey; both men of sunny temperament and undampable optimism, both enthusiastic proponents of ideas, both lacking the killer instinct and capacity for hatred that help many politicians fight their way to the top. Like the late Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Kemp can be an inspiring orator who, unfortunately, lacks a matching capacity for listening to what others are saying. Also like Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Kemp is a man of tolerance and generosity of spirit—qualities that don't endear him to everyone on the right—with a knock for uttering truths that serve his political cause ill. He has the knack as well for backing some causes that are utterly wacky.

Mr. Kemp is leaving Congress. He may or may not be nominated for vice president; but he has a pretty good chance of being named to office if George Bush is nominated and elected in the fall.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Yes to Youth Service

Despite the virtual certainty of a presidential veto, national youth service has become a hardy perennial in Washington. At least seven bills dealing with the issue have bloomed again in the current Congress. While all have merit, national service may be best achieved from the bottom up rather than the top down.

A recent conference at Erion University brought together educators, governors, former Peace Corps volunteers and administrators of state and local service programs. The gathering showed the surprising number and diversity of local service opportunities that already exist. They range from New York's City Volunteer Corps, now in its fourth year, to the California Conservation Corps, so admired that even a conservative governor has raised its budget by \$10 million.

Yet the movement remains tiny: participation in full-time programs for 18- to 24-year-olds averaged fewer than 7,000 in each of the last four years. Since 3.6 million Americans turn 18 each year, that is next to nothing. How can opportunities be expanded?

California passed legislation last year ordering its two state university systems to encourage all students to volunteer at least 30 hours of community service a year. That modest action seems to have set off a wave of volunteer service activity. Governor

has not been large to be helpful.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Comment

**How Strong Is Gorbachev?**

Mikhail S. Gorbachev started his fourth year as general secretary of the Communist Party last week. He certainly deserves credit for having changed, for the better, the external image of the country. [His] internal reforms do not seem to be as swift as the changes he is making in diplomacy. Glasnost touched off violent clashes between Armenians and Azerbaijanis and intensified demands for liberalization in East Europe. The questions, then, which we need to ask are: How strong is his power base, and where are his reforms leading?

—The Mainichi Daily News (Tokyo).

**Pretoria: Only a Right Ear?**

The [British] prime minister's intercession on behalf of the "Sharpeville Six" indicates the magnitude of the risk President Botha

has taken with international opinion. In ordering the executions, he has come into direct conflict even with Mrs. Thatcher, who is regarded by many as the foreign statesman most in sympathy with his gradualist approach to reform in South Africa. International opinion, however, appears to play a smaller and smaller part in President Botha's thinking. He seems now to heed only the white right wing.

If the hangings go ahead, the case takes on wider significance—for they are unlikely to be the last of their kind. So long as the government sees its important dialogue only with its white critics on the right and sees relations with the blacks only in terms of deterring political violence, its black critics will be discredited to take part in any kind of discussion. A few days before the 25th anniversary of the Sharpeville massacre, they may not see much virtue in patience.

—The Times (London).

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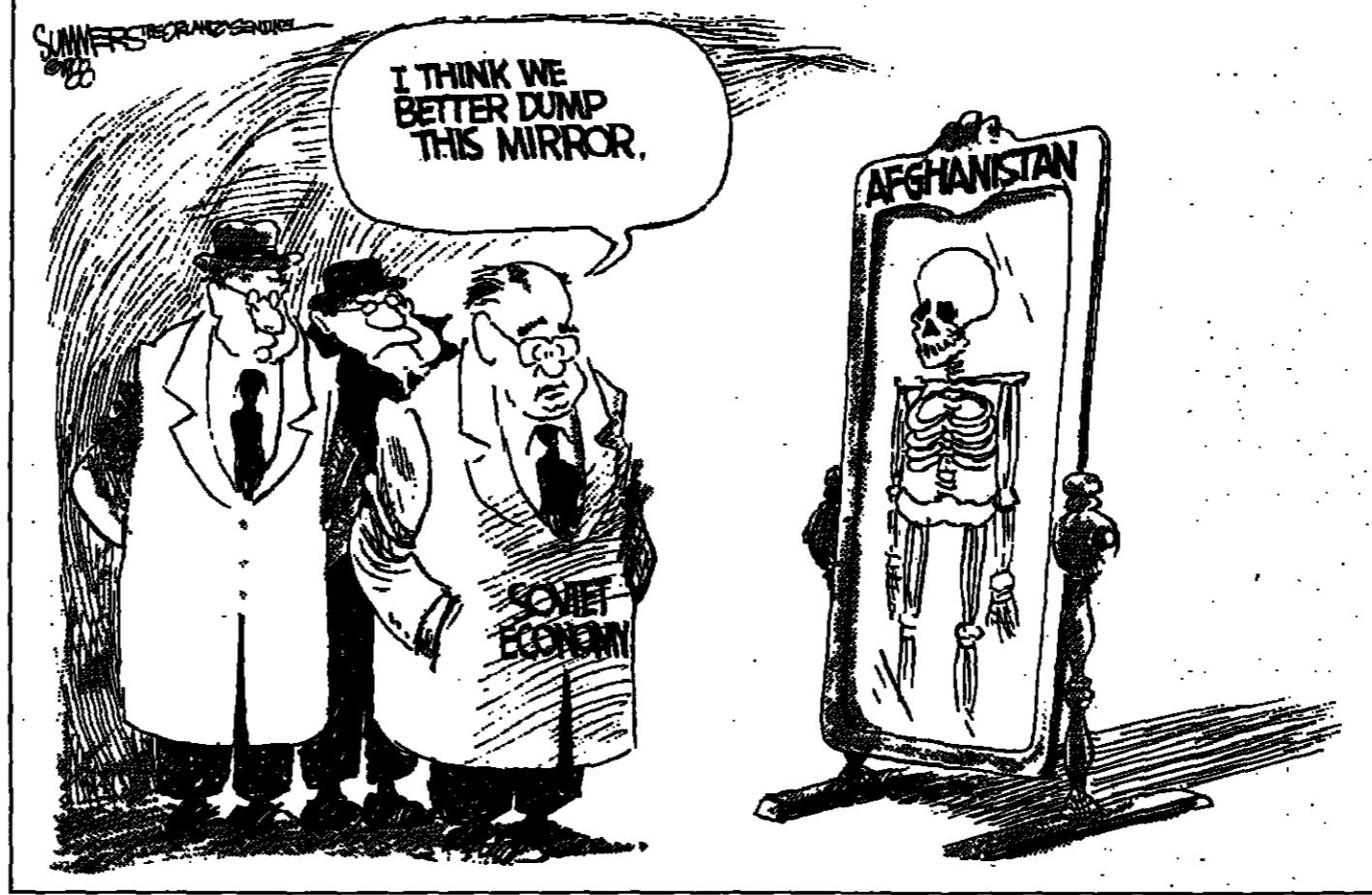
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THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1988

## OPINION



## NATO Could Do With a Reappraisal of Challenges

By Giles Merritt

**R**USSELS — Has NATO got its eye on the wrong ball? Rethinking security strategy is currently the hot topic, but are not the allies still focused on yesterday's issues?

Defense and political analysts are starting to talk of new aims and priorities. These would recognize that the alliance cannot go into the 1990s with much the same objectives and motivations that sustained it through the Cold War of the 1950s and '60s.

The specter of nuclear holocaust as a direct result of East-West hostilities has receded; neither a suicidal exchange of ICBMs between the superpowers nor a Warsaw Pact invasion of Western Europe now seems credible. So the various discussions taking place over the scrapping of some nuclear missiles and the modernizing of others have a theoretical quality to them.

For as long as there remain even a handful of nuclear weapons deployed, the nuclear deterrence that has been the predominant post-World War II factor in Europe will continue to hold sway. If Washington and Moscow have to face up to a real nuclear problem, it is nuclear proliferation, particularly in the world's trouble spots.

Pierre Harmel, the former Belgian premier whose seminal report in 1967 has encapsulated NATO doctrine for years, last week put his finger on the changed nature of Western security. In an address at Belgium's Royal Institute of Defense Studies, he emphasized that the context in which NATO's role must in future be developed is North-South as well as East-West.

Mr. Harmel went on to question a number of the assumptions on which the alliance's military priorities are based. He suggested that the cutting of oil supply routes was a far more real

change was summed up last September by a distinguished West German analyst, Albrecht Müller. Speaking in Austria at the annual Pugwash Conference, he focused on the Soviet leadership's motives for pursuing arms control deals that would chiefly work out in the West's favor.

Mr. Gorbachev "understood that he could not win the arms race against the West, and even beyond that, that the arms race is a sort of synthetic or 'artificial' problem, and that it is high time to get to the real tasks of our epoch, such as the preservation of our global environment, the reduction of the North-South asymmetries and so forth," Mr. Müller said.

For the NATO allies to embark on a similar reappraisal of their interests would be extremely beneficial. The effect of Mr. Gorbachev's disarmament initiatives, and indeed of the past decade of détente, has been a loss of common cause inside NATO and a heightening of trans-Atlantic tensions. To focus anew on the global strategies of the alliance as it approaches the 21st century would be to give NATO a fresh sense of purpose.

International Herald Tribune.

**Ulster: Now for Fair Employment Without Jobs**

By Bernard D. Nossiter

**L**ONDON — In the dying days of James Callaghan's Labor government here, a junior minister summoned me to his Whitehall office and threatened to sue because I had told truth. I had written what everyone in Ulster knew: that Catholics were almost never hired for the well paid jobs in Belfast's big shipyard, a works owned by the British government.

Over a few whiskies, the minister turned amiable. He did not argue with the facts and he did not much care what I wrote in a book, but he minded greatly that I should broadcast the story. Those who get information exclusively from pictures and sounds might still be fooled into believing that the government did not contribute directly to worsening Ulster's civil war.

Nine years later, Tom King, the Conservative secretary of state for Northern Ireland, now promises to act sternly against the pervasive job discrimination. It will not be easy. The job embargo against minority Catholics is a major source of income and gratification for the Protestant majority, a large reason for their rooted opposition to change. It helps explain why many thoughtful Catholics privately express some understanding for the murderous authoritarianism in the IRA.

Under the belated move by Mr. King and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, each employer must report the Protestant-Catholic breakdown of his labor force and submit to orders against discrimination on pain of jail. This move has little to do with prejudice and more with

resentment, is probably no worse than, say, the police in New York. Both are capable of professional, even heroic behavior. But Ulster's police cannot be relied upon to do justice to Catholics in times of tension when IRA activity is suspected. A black who provokes white New York cops cannot expect much mercy, either.

Ulster Catholics enjoy a modest measure of political power. They have voting rights and can elect MPs. They can reach a wide range of relatively free newspapers. They can appeal to an imperial opinion which is moved by injustice and brutality and approves of fair play. Arabs in Israel, Armenians in Azerbaijan and blacks in South Africa are less favored.

In the end, of course, Mr. King's anti-discrimination gesture is too little and too late. Ulster's unemployment rate is 17.9 percent, which means that the Catholic level is a horrendous 28 percent.

Open hiring at the government's shipyard or plane plant or elsewhere in Ulster doesn't mean much if there is no hiring. In the end, only a high employment policy for Britain, and for Ulster in particular, could ease the civil war.

The writer, a longtime foreign correspondent for The Washington Post who later covered the United Nations for The New York Times, is author most recently of a 1987 book on economic conflicts between Third World and rich countries, "The Global Struggle for More." He writes a weekly column from London on European affairs.

## These Days the Men at Farrell's Bar Don't Vote

By Patrick Fenton

**N**EW YORK — The end of the Reagan era is still many months away, but already there are warning signs among ordinary people that we are moving deeper into a "big sleep" period in American politics. These are the people whose world is never invaded by the television cameras that routinely court the opinions of America's pig farmers out in caucus country.

"He don't vote," one of the regulars in Farrell's Bar and Grill said recently as he pointed down the end of the dark, stained bar to a burly detective. Farrell's is at the corner of 16th Street and Prospect Park West in Brooklyn, but what is taking place in Farrell's rightly illustrates a mood that is spreading through the country.

The regular then pointed out a fireman, a cop and another one as they drank draft beer along the bar dotted with small piles of wet bills. As he did this, he repeated: "He don't vote, he don't vote, he don't vote." Then he looked around at the rest of the Friday night crowd and said, "Hardly anyone in here votes anymore." Many of the men were in their 30s.

Once in the 1950s, their fathers sat quietly and listened whenever the president spoke on television. On election night, the jukeboxes would be darkened. Double shots of rye whiskey would be pitched to the backs of throats in celebration, and children would peer curiously through the legs of their fathers at the event that had all the reverence of an American baseball game. Flames would reflect off the windows of the saloons as cheering crowds built great bonfires in the streets. Then the losing candidate would be hung in effigy from the crook of a hump post.

Their apathy represents the silent shifting of old political habits once anchored deeply in Democratic neighborhoods. It represents too many nights of watching television spots where fine-voiced men promise that

years. As they bend their necks and pull the whiskey up to their faces, the thick mirror of another time reflects them and all the changes of their lives as it has since they were young.

The candidates might learn something if they observed these men in the dens of men whose hard work helped build America. Many of their immigrant fathers and grandfathers lived and died without ever getting to look beyond the tenements to the America they dreamed of.

This political apathy started to ripen during the Carter administration. It crested during Ronald Reagan's last term when it became clear that he could not give them what John Kennedy briefly gave their fathers: an America where the words of a president were once so grand that they hung in the kitchens of the working class.

The old political passions once felt so deeply in working-class neighborhoods have become the stuff of an Alistair Cooke chronicle. But instead of being replaced by a clear new Democratic Party philosophy, they have been replaced by apathy.

They drink in shifts now. The old-timers in the gray, cold mornings of winter blear their throats with the first shots of the day. It is a ritual that is performed with the same seriousness as the celebration of morning Mass. A shot glass is set down. The white-aproned bartender offers out the drink, which is quickly swallowed. This is followed by a short beer, also quickly drained. Then the shot glass is filled up again. They drink under the hammered-in ceiling of the bar, which has been here since the Depression. The dull, white tiles of the vast barroom floor have been worn down with the steam of mops for 50

years. As they bend their necks and pull the whiskey up to their faces, the thick mirror of another time reflects them and all the changes of their lives as it has since they were young.

Two TV sets blast out reruns of "Hill Street Blues." As the night roars on, the televisions are switched to the Morton Downey Jr. show. The host's lips move in some bizarre silent scream up above the crowd, as if he is trying to be heard over the roar of real life. Occasionally, a serious face delivers a political announcement that some candidate has paid thousands of dollars for, having no idea that he is being heard by nobody here.

Woeber winds up with the Democratic nomination will have to deal with these people. Before the candidate can persuade the country that he is capable of awakening the slumbering spirit of America, he will have to

## The French Campaign Differently

By Flora Lewis

**P**ARIS — Some French are continuing again at the "Americanization" of their campaign for president. They mean

## OPINION

**Israel's Jews Have No Place Else to Go**

By George F. Will

**W**ASHINGTON — This year, which brings the 40th anniversary of the founding of Israel and the 50th anniversary of Munich, finds Israel suddenly cast in the role of Czechoslovakia at a proposed international conference.

Israel's reluctance to play that part causes it to be called, as Czechoslovakia was, an obstacle to peace.

In 1938, the "West Bank" issue was the Sudetenland, a portion of Czechoslovakia with an ethnic German majority. Then as now, a nation which said it needed territory for security was told to yield the territory in the name of "ethnic self-determination" — Woodrow Wilson's rhetoric appropriated by Hitler.

In the 1968 conference, the United Nations — the folks who brought us the "Zionism is racism" smear — would invite all "the parties involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict." Imagine the Reagan administration's reaction if invited to "central American conflict" to a international conference involving the permanent representatives on the UN Security Council (including the Soviet Union and China) and all other "interested parties," including, of course, Cuba.

International conferences can do several things. They can sow seeds of war (Versailles) or delay war by carving concessions out of small nations (Munich). The path to peace does not run through such conferences. The path is direct bilateral negotiations between nations.

In the context of the Arab-Israeli conflict, an international conference is a device for sparing Israel's enemies the need to set foot on that path. Advocates of such a conference say it is merely a procedural umbrella to facilitate pro-

gress on substance. But if Jordan cannot act independently of Syria and the negotiations proceed, it will be no more independent regarding substance.

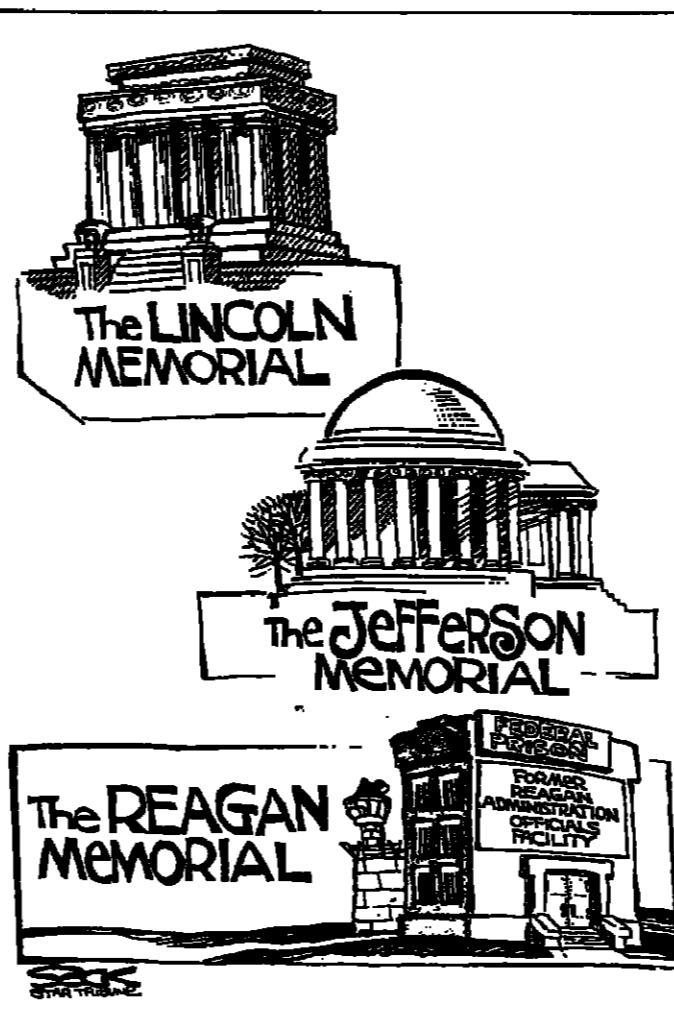
And remember George Kennan's axiom: The unlikelihood of any negotiation reaching agreement grows by the square of the number of parties involved. There would have been no agreement at Camp David if Syrian and Soviet diplomats had been ensconced in cabins in Maryland's Catoctin Mountains.

Between the disastrous year of 1961 — Bay of Pigs, Berlin Wall — and the present, there have been few unmixed blessings for the West. But one such blessing was the 1972 expulsion of the Soviet presence from Egypt and thus effectively from a central role in the region. Today, as the Reagan administration toils to insert the Soviet Union at the center of Middle East diplomacy, recall candidate Reagan's words when campaigning President Carter.

Mr. Carter, said Mr. Reagan, tried "inserting [the Soviets] more deeply into the Middle East" as a participant in an international conference to settle Israel's fate. This, said Mr. Reagan, would jeopardize the "major effort to keep the Soviets out." The path to peace does not run through such conferences. The path is direct bilateral negotiations between nations.

The Soviet aim is to carve out of Jordan a Palestinian state — another Cuba, not just another Syria — that would cause Jordan to disappear and then would whittle away at what remains of Israel, the West's base that matters most in the region. True, there would be American "guarantees" for Israel — the

Washington Post Writers Group.

**The Palestinians Once Had a Land and Still Have Rights**

By Nadia Hijab

**L**ONDON — At first, the Palestinian was blurred to Western eyes. Zionists spoke of Palestine as "a land without a people for a people without a land."

Yet Palestinians outnumbered Jews 10-to-1 in a population of 500,000.

The Palestinian was so obscured from view that, when the state of Israel was created 40 years ago and 700,000 Palestinians became refugees, it was possible for Chaim Weizmann to declare that the region had been "miraculously cleared."

The clearing was done by the official Zionist armed forces and by underground terrorist groups. The "cleared" Palestinians were condemned to exile or to the squalor of refugee camps, unwanted.

The denial of Palestinian existence continued, as shown by the late Golda Meir's incredible claim that there had never been a Palestinian people.

But speak to any Palestinian over 40 (the younger generation is losing this art) about someone from another part of Palestine, and he will immediately wonder whether this is the same branch of the such-and-such family, or the one who married so-and-so, and pour out information about this town or that village, down to the crops grown. A people so naturally interconnected has no need to build a nation. It is one.

Only in recent years has Israeli officialdom admitted the existence of the Palestinians, although with amazing qualifications. ("The Arabs share the blame for the plight of the Palestinians.") Or "many Palestinians are recent arrivals to Palestine." It is clear why such effort has gone into blunting the Palestinians: If they exist in Palestine, have rights in Palestine, can the Zionist enterprise be moral?

In fact, only the Israeli colonists in the West Bank and Gaza settlements (erected with fervor by both Labor and Likud, recognized as illegal even by America) are behaving logically. As a settler told the London newspaper *The Independent* in January, the situation between Jews and Arabs in the territories is not one of right and wrong, but of right and right, and "the Jewish people have the greater right."

That claim to a "greater right" than that of the indigenous inhabitants of Palestine, justified by a "greater need," sums it up. It enables the settlers to continue the process begun by the Zionist settlers in pre-1948 Palestine. And here is the rub: Either what happened in Palestine was right, and today's settlers

are right. Or the settlers are wrong, as most people say — but then what the Zionists did in the first place was wrong. The wrong done in Palestine has never been recognized. Instead, the Palestinians are urged to recognize Israel's "right to exist" before they are allowed even to negotiate. Everyone has a right to exist. What the Palestinians challenge is Israel's right to Palestine.

Discriminated against in Europe, the Jews may well have had a need for a homeland, but what right did they have to Palestine? A historical right? There were certainly Jews in Palestine 2,000 years ago, and for many decades there was a Jewish state, as there were many other peoples and states, of whom the Palestinians are probably the closest descendants.

That gives no right to turn the clock back.

A legal right? The basis for a Zionist claim is the Balfour declaration, an illegal promise made by Britain, which had no rights in Palestine. Israel was then given legal status by the United (then mostly Western) Nations, which admitted it to the international family — on conditions that have yet to be fulfilled, including the right of the Palestinian refugees to return.

A moral right? Does one people's calamity give it the right to negate another people? Does need really give, in the

words of the Israeli settlers, "greater right"? There is implicit recognition that it does not in the insistence that Palestinians recognize "Israel's right to exist." Force of arms can create facts; only the victim's concession accords rights.

By the same moral argument, the Palestinians cannot now seek a solution that would return the status quo to what it was at the turn of the century, and displace 3.5 million Jews. There is an explicit admission of this in both the PLO's proffered solutions: a secular democratic state, or two separate states, in the land that was Palestine.

The moral issue is at the core of the Palestinian question. Politicians may view it with disdain, but without the conviction that it is wrong to do away with people because they are inconvenient, because of their beliefs, the color of their skin, the shape of their noses — without morality as the basis of human relations, there are no grounds on which to condemn the Holocaust. And I do.

The writer, a Palestinian journalist based in London, is author of "Womanpower: The Arab Debate on Women at Work" (Cambridge University Press). She contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## Jobs From Solar Power

Michael Richardson's front-page report from Bangkok (March 9) on the flight of impoverished rural zones into Asian mega-cities points up the urgent need to create new employment in Third World countries. A practical solution would be widespread adoption of the various solar technologies. They could create an enormous number of jobs — in the Third World and in the West.

Between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn it is reported that some two million people exist in poverty in overpopulated and overurbanized conditions. More than a million are added every five days. The people who will need employment in the year 2005 are already born.

Solar electricity can power deep- and shallow-well pumps. It can provide power for desalination of seawater and purification of brackish water for irrigation and other purposes; for grinding corn, for electric fences, for radio telephones, for signals for railways, for lighting factories, offices, homes; for railway stations and garages; for refrigerators, deep freezers; for air-conditioning; for wood-working machines; for power tools. In fact, solar energy can supply electricity for all electric power purposes.

In the developing world many food

**Getting Out of Afghanistan Hasn't Always Been Easy**

By Richard M. Weintraub

**P**ESHAWAR, Pakistan — "We will leave Afghanistan, but we will not leave clinging to the skids of helicopters lifting off the roof of our embassy," a Soviet official was quoted as saying a few months ago. The official may well have had his historical sights off by a century or so.

Had he thought for a moment about the last defeated army that tried to leave Afghanistan with a bit of spit and

## MEANWHILE

polish, he might have kept his reflections to himself, concluding that the day could come when those helicopter skids would be a welcome sight.

Of all the adventures and misadventures of Britain's colonial era, none was more demeaning than the annihilation of Major General William Elphinstone's force of 4,500 British and Indian troops, and their camp followers, as they tried to escape from Kabul in the bitter cold and snow of January 1842.

Like the Russians of the 1980s, the 19th century British force had established its witt over Kabul with little effort, only to find the usually feuding Afghans beginning to unite against them.

As the Afghan expert Louis Dupree has noted, at one point a British political agent lamented as the posse was tightening around Kabul: "I have been trying to sow misfak [dissension]

among the rebels and it is perfectly wonderful how they hang together."

More than a few Russians may be wondering about the glue that has held the fractious Afghan mujahidin, or guerrillas, together long enough to make the Soviet military presence uncomfortable.

By December 1981, the British were reduced to bargaining for safe passage to Peshawar. On Jan. 6, 1842, a frightened force of 16,500 men, women and children set out through the snow for Jalalabad.

Two weeks later, Dr. William Brydon, an assistant surgeon for the East India Company, made it through the mountain passes to the Jalalabad garrison. Virtually everyone else in the group had been cut down and had frozen to death or been captured by marauding tribesmen as they struggled through the deep snows and mountain defiles.

Given this bit of history, Moscow might be wise to treat promises of safe passage by Afghan resistance leaders with a small note of caution. Somehow, suggestions of mujahidin military police directing traffic for departing Soviet convoys ring a little hollow against Afghan history and tradition.

The leader's might want to agree to a deal, but somewhere along the way, some commander is going to look down from a hilltop and say, "You killed my brother and now I kill you," said an Afghan living in Pakistan. "They are all tired of fighting and I don't think there will be a big attack, but revenge is in our culture."

Soviet forces must go through dangerous territory on the route north from Kabul, through the Salang tunnel and pass, before reaching their borders. "If they take out 50 percent of their troops in the first three months as they have promised at Geneva, how would you like to be among the other 50 percent trying to make your way out along a highway that can be blocked by one man pushing a boulder down a mountain-side?" asked one Afghanistan watcher.

Soviet planners appear to have two options for withdrawal, one military expert said: They could adopt a two-route strategy, using the western highway north through Herat and the eastern route north through Kabul and the Salang. The alternative is to pull all forces back to Kabul, then push through the Salang. The first is said by the experts to be better militarily; the second, better politically. Neither is particularly safe.

Abdul Bari remembers tales told him by his father and grandfather when they were khans, or leaders, in Bukhara, a Moslem state taken over by Soviet troops in 1920. "For 13 years we fought the Russians and no one came to help us. Then the white beards said we can't do it any more, so we have to go to Afghanistan," he said from his second home in exile at a refugee camp near Peshawar. For him, twice an exile at the hands of the Russians is enough.

*The Washington Post*

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

## Processing Industries

processing industries are located in rural, often remote areas where no grid electricity exists. Such industries are ideally suited to the use of evacuated tube solar collectors, which have the ability to heat the huge quantities of water used for food processing every day, without the need to cut down vast forest for wood fuel.

Water can be scarce in such areas, so solar-powered pumps, using electricity from photovoltaic cell arrays, can be of immense value to industries.

Solar technologies will create employment by the recruitment and training of installers, roofers, plumbers and electrical mechanics, and maintenance and service personnel will have to train others.

People — the users — need careful instruction in all aspects of renewable energy technologies. Energy development planners, as well as the public at large, need to be made aware of the great potential that renewable energy technologies have over the nonrenewable. Engineers must be shown how to select renewable energy systems and how to design the installations. Jobs can be created by training people how to maintain, troubleshoot and repair these systems.

J.H. MILLAR,  
President,  
World Solar Power Foundation,  
Monte Carlo.

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## Slick Campaign Boosts Chirac's Election Outlook

By James M. Markham  
New York Times Service

BORDEAUX — The big convention hall throbs to the driving rhythms of a rock song called "The Final Countdown." Bathed in spotlights, a long white panel proclaims Prime Minister Jacques Chirac's virtues: "Courage, Ardor, Will." And: "He brings people together, he listens, he builds."

The wooden panel magically slides apart, revealing a score of cabinet ministers and officials of the Rally for the Republic, the Gaullist party led by Mr. Chirac, perched on folding chairs on a stage. As 12,000 people applaud and shout, Mr. Chirac emerges like the host of a television quiz show through an arch.

The candidate raises his arms in the prizefighter's victory wave. The crowd explodes. Lights reel as in a discotheque. Giant likenesses of Mr. Chirac glow. His multimillion electoral apotheosis, which will be replayed across France for the next six weeks, has begun.

In France's two-stage presidential election — a preliminary round April 24 and a runoff May 8 — Mr. Chirac seemed to be an underdog only weeks ago. Most opinion polls showed him trailing Raymond Barre, a former prime minister, in the contest to determine which rightist politician would face the Socialist candidate in the second round.

But Mr. Barre's campaign has seemingly lapsed into the doldrums, while Mr. Chirac

is slickly organized and well-financed operation has taken off. Most polls now

find the prime minister nudging ahead of the plodding Mr. Barre, who lacks a solid political organization to carry his presidential bid.

This turn of events has delighted and ignited Mr. Chirac, who of all the candidates clearly savors campaigning the most. As he shuttles around the country, making four or five trips a week from Paris, the prime minister seems to have the biggest grin in France.

Mr. Chirac is known to have told confidants that he has "charisma" and Mr. Barre does not. But aside from his native energy, the Gaullist candidate also has the advantage of being prime minister; he can create news by governing and he incarnates the legitimacy of the state.

His strategy for knocking out Mr. Barre in the first round is to smother him with fraternal understanding while fending off laboring President François Mitterrand, who is expected to announce at the end of this month that he will be the Socialist candidate.

On this crisp Bordeaux night, as a faint pink sunset melted into the Atlantic, Mr. Chirac launched into an attack on Mr. Mitterrand. He accused him of being afraid to announce his candidacy sooner and of nourishing a "cult of personality" that masked the president's Socialist convictions.

"I am a candidate for the presidency,

and I dare to say so!" Mr. Chirac said. The faithful loved it.

Earlier in the day, fielding questions from elected officials in a packed auditorium, Mr. Chirac praised the unity of the rightist majority in the National Assembly that has supported him faithfully since he became prime minister in March 1986.

"The only way the Socialists can win," he predicted soothingly, "would be if there were a division of the majority in the second round, and neither Mr. Barre nor I want this to become imaginable."

But the prime minister insisted that if Mr. Mitterrand were re-elected, it would not be possible to resurrect the system of power-sharing, known as "cohabitation," between a Socialist president and a rightist prime minister that has governed France's commerce minister: Raymond Barre.

When a rightist coalition led by the Gaullists won the legislative elections of March 1986, Mr. Barre opposed the idea of cohabitation. The first-round balloting April 24 will demonstrate in part whether Mr. Chirac was wise in taking up this novel challenge.

The prime minister's message is that in two years he has addressed a parlous economic situation inherited from the Socialists, cut crime and halted a wave of terrorism that hit Paris in the autumn of 1986. He asks for a seven-year presidential mandate to continue.

Consistency has never been Mr. Chirac's hallmark.

"Jacques Chirac acts with conviction," writes Franz-Olivier Giesbert, a journalist in a new biography. "But he lacks convictions."

As a university student, Mr. Chirac briefly flirted with the Communist Party before becoming a gun-ho, risk-taking lieutenant fighting to keep Algeria French. He got into politics working for Prime Minister Georges Pompidou in the early 1960s and quickly earned the nickname "the bulldozer" for his ability to get things done.

Named prime minister by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in 1974, he resigned two years later in profound disagreement over a host of matters. The president's choice of a successor was a little-known economist who had served as Mr. Chirac's commerce minister: Raymond Barre.

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Jacques Chirac with his wife, Bernadette, at a party rally in Paris.

## Mediterranean Pullout Is Urged by Gorbachev

By Jackson Diehl and David Remnick  
*New York Times Service*

BELGRADE — Mikhail S. Gorbachev proposed a freeze on Soviet and U.S. naval forces in the Mediterranean on Wednesday and accused NATO leaders of "sharping on the lie of a Soviet and Warsaw Pact threat" in order to resist reductions in nuclear weapons.

In a speech to the Yugoslav Federal Assembly, Mr. Gorbachev called the Mediterranean "an intricate knot of conflicting interests abounding in huge military arsenals" and he said a freeze on the superpowers' warships should begin July 1.

This would be followed, he said, by the establishment of ceilings for the naval forces and an eventual withdrawal of all U.S. and Soviet ships.

The Soviet leader also proposed, as a confidence-building measure, that Soviet and U.S. forces notify each other and Mediterranean nations in advance of ship maneuvers. And he proposed the establishment of "principles and methods assuring the security of shipping, especially in international straits." He suggested that a "consultative meeting" of Mediterranean nations and other interested countries could be organized to sort out proposals for disarmament in the ocean and put them into effect.

Western diplomats said the Soviet proposals appeared designed to win favor among Balkan and Arab nations bordering the Mediterranean but were unlikely to lead to serious negotiations with the West. At present, the U.S. Sixth Fleet, with an average of about 50 ships, is permanently stationed in the Mediterranean, while the Soviet

## Defense Chiefs Of Superpowers Hold First Talks

*New York Times Service*  
BERN — Defense Secretary Frank C. Carlucci met for 10 hours Wednesday with the Soviet defense minister, General Dmitri T. Yazov, in talks that U.S. officials said produced no specific agreements but opened the way for an expanded military dialogue between the superpowers.

By mutual agreement, officials of both sides declined to describe the talks precisely until Thursday, when each military leader will hold a news conference.

Mr. Carlucci and General Yazov, who had briefly met once before when Mr. Carlucci was the national security adviser to President Ronald Reagan, did most of the talking themselves, touching on subjects ranging from military doctrines and the positioning of forces in Europe to arms control, regional issues and the spending constraints on the two militaries.

"On some subjects, they agreed to disagree," said a U.S. official, who held a briefing after the meetings. The meetings were held at the U.S. Embassy in the Swiss capital before a working lunch and in the Soviet Embassy after lunch.

A final meeting is scheduled for Thursday morning.

## INDICT: 4 in U.S. Charged

(Continued from Page 1)

Union maintains an average of 40 to 45 warships in the area.

A diplomat in Belgrade suggested that even nonaligned Yugoslavia might not favor Mr. Gorbachev's initiative, though the Yugoslav Communist leadership would be unlikely to say so publicly.

"He is making utilitarian proposals that he knows would be unacceptable," the diplomat said. "They would lead to a significant change in the balance of power."

Mr. Gorbachev coupled the Mediterranean offer with a sharp attack on the positions of NATO leaders who, at the Brussels summit meeting earlier this month, favored the retention and modernization of a Western nuclear deterrent in Europe.

The meeting of 16 NATO countries, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain strongly supported modernizing short-range nuclear missiles deployed in West Germany. Modernization was opposed by Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany and President François Mitterrand of France.

Mr. Gorbachev said his impression of the NATO summit meeting was "a dual one," noting that it had favored continuing efforts to reduce nuclear and other arms. "But we cannot but feel apprehensive," he said, "because formulas of an entirely different kind could be heard."

"Some of the North Atlantic leaders obviously tried to link the unthinkable," he said. "They are trying to link approval of the treaty on medium- and shorter-range missiles with the demand to compensate it with a buildup of other armaments, particularly on NATO's southern flank."

"They are trying to link a reduction of conventional armaments, the elimination of imbalances, with a stubborn insistence on nuclear-deterrence dogmas," Mr. Gorbachev said. "These contradictions, not to say absurdities, have quite definite political reasons behind them."

The Kremlin leader said those "still nursing ideas dominant before the Reykjavik summit and the Washington agreements dread the very thought of parting with nuclear armaments."

Referring to relations with Yugoslavia, Mr. Gorbachev openly conceded Soviet responsibility for the break between Moscow and Belgrade in 1948 that led to Yugoslavia's nonalignment. He said that "unfounded accusations were leveled against the leadership of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia that inflicted grave damage on both Yugoslavia, the Soviet Union and socialism as a whole."

"I consider it necessary to refer to this today," Mr. Gorbachev added, "so as not to leave any space for concern, suspicion, mistrust, or a feeling of offense, which, as history shows, easily occur between nations while it is later difficult to overcome it."

Western diplomats said the statement was the most explicit acknowledgement to date by a Soviet leader of blame for the break and would be welcomed by the Yugoslav leadership. They noted, however, that Mr. Gorbachev had stopped short of naming either Stalin, who tried to establish Soviet control over Yugoslavia, or Tito, who successfully resisted.

Mr. Fitzwater said that "more than 1,500 Sandinista troops are now inside Honduras, attacking freedom-fighter camps in an effort

to destroy their remaining supplies" aid for Nicaraguan guerrillas, fighting the Sandinist government.

Under intense questioning about U.S. military intentions, Mr. Fitzwater said: "I'm telling you not to draw that signal," alluding to the possibility of direct U.S. military involvement. "But we're in the midst of discussions," he said.

He said that "at this moment, everything is being considered, short of invasion." But later he said: "Nothing is ruled out at this point."

Mr. Fitzwater also said that "the Organization of American States will be asked to consider the issue, and the presidents of Guatemala, Costa Rica and El Salvador will present their views."

Mr. Fitzwater said that "more than 1,500 Sandinista troops are now inside Honduras, attacking freedom-fighter camps in an effort

to destroy their remaining supplies" aid for Nicaraguan guerrillas, fighting the Sandinist government.

Officials and residents described the spontaneous demonstration as the biggest anti-government rally in the Panamanian history.

The U.S. Southern Command ordered its 10,000 military personnel and their 13,000 dependents to stay out of public places, raising their warning status from "Bravo" to "Charlie." Status Bravo, initiated 18 hours earlier, limits personnel movements because of possible civil disturbances.

U.S. officials said, meanwhile, that protesters and Panamanian troops had blocked access to a U.S. base and to much of the Canal Zone. They added that the troop

presence was not considered "as a hostile act at this moment."

Protesters were allowed to run wild during the morning as General Noriega apparently consolidated his control. Riot police appeared in force shortly after noon, firing tear gas and shotgun shells.

As thick smoke billowed across the city, the demonstrators scattered quickly from the advancing police, who ripped apart barricades. The streets were virtually deserted by early afternoon.

Diplomats said the show of force indicated that General Noriega's grip on the strategic nation had not loosened.

Virtually all of the city's shop owners quickly pulled down the shutters and barred their doors.

State electrical workers went on strike, cutting off power to many

of the white vote, according to The New York Times-CBS News Poll. Voters cast two separate ballots first for the candidate of their choice in a nonbinding test of popularity, and secondly for each party's national convention.

The Bush victory gave him 61 new delegates, according to CBS News estimate, against 21 for Mr. Dole. After Tuesday, according to CBS News, Mr. Bush will have 817 of the 1,139 delegates he needs to win the nomination at the Republican National Convention in New Orleans in August. Mr. Dole has 183 delegates and Pat Robertson, the former television evangelist, who trailed badly in Illinois, has 411. Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, who finished last among the major candidates on Tuesday, has 224 and Mr. Simon has 220.

[With 99 percent of the precincts reporting, according to unofficial results, Mr. Bush had won 55 percent of the popular vote, Mr. Dole 36 percent, and Mr. Robertson 7 percent. The Associated Press reported. Representative Jack F. Kemp of New York, who had dropped out, received 2 percent.]

[With 99 percent of the precincts reporting, unofficial results in the Democratic primary showed Mr. Simon with 43 percent of the vote. The Associated Press reported. He was followed by Mr. Jackson, 31 percent; Mr. Dukakis, 17 percent;

Mr. Gore, 5 percent; Mr. Gehardt, 2 percent; and former Senator Gary Hart of Colorado, who had dropped out of the race, with percent.]

"We've made a lot of progress and are clearly still in the race," Mr. Brock said.

On the Democratic side, Mr. Simon won 136 delegates in Illinois, to 37 for Mr. Jackson, according to the CBS News estimate.

In the race for the nomination, Mr. Dukakis still leads with 565 delegates, according to CBS News. Mr. Jackson has 520 and Senator Albert Gore Jr. of Tennessee, who finished a poor fourth here, has 411. Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, who finished last among the major candidates on Tuesday, has 224 and Mr. Simon has 220.

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Mr. Gore, 5 percent; Mr. Gehardt, 2 percent; and former Senator Gary Hart of Colorado, who had dropped out of the race, with percent.]

Mr. Dukakis, who seems likely to face different foes in different places, will have to fight off Mr. Jackson and Mr. Gephardt in Michigan caucuses on March 26.

In claiming victory Tuesday night, Mr. Simon said: "I have renewed my strength by touching ground of Illinois. This is a beginning for the Paul Simon candidacy."

Mr. Jackson, for his part, said: "Illinois has done well today; both of its favorite sons. It's left Senator Simon back into the race. It's thrust me into the front of it again."

Mr. Dukakis sought to put his best face on his showing. "You got to compete and contend in every state," he said. "You're not going to win them all."

## DEMOCRATS: Balkanization

(Continued from Page 1)

\$250,000 — on television ads, cast into question whether they can come viable national candidates.

But Mr. Dukakis is now in for season of doubt as well. There already plenty of second-guess about his campaign's decision base its final Illinois push on tactical argument to voters on evils of a brokered convention rather than on his vision of what he wants to take the country.

"Our candidate is talking about AIDS, about drugs, about unemployment," said Mr. Austin of the Jackson campaign. "Dukakis' talking about a brokered convention. Who cares? The voters want to hear issues."

In fact, Mr. Dukakis retains substantial assets. As governor of prosperous state and as the first Greek-American to seek the presidency, he has two large fund-raising bases that will not desert him. In Michigan, the next major eve on the Democratic calendar, he's the support of Douglas A. Fraser, the former head of the United Auto Workers union, and near-endorsments from Mayor Coleman Young of Detroit and Governor James J. Blanchard.

So far in this campaign, most of the breaks have fallen his way. Illinois offered Mr. Dukakis his good chance to substantiate his claim to inevitability, but he missed the opportunity. From here on, it will be harder.

## Paris Phones Are Disrupted

*International Herald Tribune*

International calls to and from parts of the Paris region were disrupted on Wednesday because of a fault in an exchange. A telephone company spokesman said that some customers experienced difficulty in dialing during busy period and that the company expected to rectify the fault by Thursday.

## ULSTER: 3 Killed at IRA Burial

(Continued from Page 1)

American television crew, said to be security seen in Belfast since the burial of IRA hunger striker Sean Savage, was sitting in the vehicle when "a big, burly fellow" ran past him and turned around and then fired a bullet.

"He ran on down through the graves, firing all around him and throwing grenades," Mr. Jordan said.

The three IRA guerrillas were unarmed when they were shot a death on March 6 by British forces in Gibraltar. British authorities said they constituted an IRA team, led by Miss Farrell, which planned to set off a bomb aimed at killing British troops.

A gunman opened fire on the hundreds of mourners just as the coffins containing Mairead Farrell, 31, Daniel McCann, 30, and Sean Savage, 23, were being lowered into graves in a special section of the cemetery reserved for IRA members.

John Jordan, a van driver for an

## PANAMA: Noriega Loyalists Quash a Coup Attempt

(Continued from Page 1)

parts of the country, including the capital. Water also was unavailable in parts of the city. (UPI, AP)

## SCIENCE

# Genetic Engineers Hope to Design Proteins for Specific Jobs

By Andrew Pollack  
New York Times Service

**SAN FRANCISCO** — With the first products of genetic engineering starting to reach the marketplace, scientists are preparing for what is expected to be the next big step in the biotechnology revolution: the creation of complex compounds that are custom-designed to meet human needs.

So far, genetic engineering has mainly been used to produce substances that already exist. The gene controlling production of human insulin, for instance, can be implanted into bacteria, which will then produce the insulin.

The new technology, known as protein engineering, promises to take scientists one step further by modifying natural proteins or by creating new ones. Protein engineers have already produced some promising substances, but scientists feel that they are just on the edge of the frontier. The design and production of new proteins is a far

more complex challenge than the synthesis of organic materials such as plastics.

Proteins play a pivotal role in life. Virtually all substances produced by living cells are proteins: hormones, enzymes, antibodies, hair, skin, bones and so on. And virtually all biological functions are controlled by proteins. Hence, being able to tailor-make proteins for specific tasks holds great allure.

The first applications of protein engineering, a cross between gene splicing and computer modeling, will be to make drugs with improved properties and industrial enzymes that last longer than the natural versions. In the future, the technique could allow the creation of new drugs to fight such diseases as cancer and AIDS. Scientists envision designer proteins being used to clean polluted rivers.

Useful substances could also be created. Nylon — a synthetic material — is a simple molecule compared to what you can do with

protein," said Michael Levitt, professor of structural biology at Stanford University.

Because of its potential, protein engineering is attracting interest from most of the major drug and chemical companies. Both Japan and Britain have organized government-backed consortiums to try to gain the lead.

Daunting theoretical problems are yet to be solved. Still, scientists are for the first time in a position to make rapid progress because of the convergence of developments in several fields. "There are a lot of beautiful techniques that are all coming to bear at the same time," said Charles S. Craik, assistant professor of pharmaceutical chemistry at the University of California at San Francisco.

Chief among those techniques is genetic engineering, which enables scientists to make precise, tiny changes in proteins. Before the gene-splicing technology came along, scientists were able to syn-

thesize some simple proteins by chemical methods, but the process was not practical.

Advances in computers allow scientists to study complex molecules on computer screens and do calculations to predict protein structure. Also important are im-

tein. For instance, they can change the cysteine amino acid at, say, position 125 in the protein chain to a glycine amino acid merely by changing the genetic instruction.

But knowing the sequence of amino acids in a protein turns out not to be enough to predict a protein's function. The function of the protein depends not on its amino acid sequence directly, but on its shape: the protein meshes precisely with the molecule with which it will interact, like a lock and key.

The chain of amino acids folds into a highly complex three-dimensional structure. The chain, whose formation can be thought of as step one in the production of a protein, forms secondary structures, such as helices and flat sheets. Those secondary features, in turn, fold up into the final tertiary structure.

No one has yet been able to predict the final shape, given only the sequence of amino acids. Still, given other information, such as how proteins with similar sequences

fold, scientists have used computers to make intelligent guesses.

In addition, scientists believe that proteins should fold into the most stable shape, the one with the lowest thermodynamic energy level. But even for a simple protein there are so many possible shapes and so many atoms that even the most powerful computers cannot cope with the task of finding the most stable shape.

Scientists are therefore trying to limit the computer's choices by developing rules of thumb. For instance, amino acids that tend to repel water tend to be on the inside of the protein after it is folded, while those amino acids that attract water end up on the outside, next to the water.

Fred E. Cohen, assistant professor of pharmaceutical chemistry and medicine at UCSF, and colleagues used such shortcuts to try to predict the structure of interleukin-2, a protein being used as a drug to treat cancer. When the

structure of interleukin-2 was directly determined, Cohen's prediction turned out to be correct for 75 percent of the structure. Still, completely solving the folding problem is likely to take 20 years, he said.

Without an ability to predict folding, scientists cannot yet create complex proteins. A few researchers have managed to create simple proteins made of several helices. But no useful protein have been made from scratch, and none are likely to be for many years. "They can make outhouses," said Levitt of Stanford. "They can't make buildings yet."

With so much basic research needed on analyzing protein structure and developing rules for folding, some scientists and industry leaders are urging American companies to cooperate with one another, to avoid duplication. Otherwise, they say, the United States might fall behind the Japanese and the Europeans.

## Community-Based Tests For AIDS Treatments

By Gina Kolata  
New York Times Service

**A GROWING** number of New York patients and their doctors are beginning to test possible AIDS treatments under a novel community-based approach to drug trials.

The patients volunteer to try experimental drugs while their personal doctors, who are not part of the university research teams that normally conduct trials, volunteer to administer the drugs and keep records.

The experiment is the product of the Community Research Initiative (CRI), a group of homosexual men infected with the AIDS virus and their doctors who banded together out of frustration with what they considered the slow progress in federal testing of drugs.

The group, which now has hundreds of volunteers and has drawn women and drug addicts with AIDS into its activities, believes it can identify useful drugs far more quickly than more formal university-based trials can. It is also eager to provide as many patients as possible with even unproven drugs — an approach that some doctors see as dangerous, but that the group considers preferable to waiting passively as acquired immune deficiency syndrome takes its toll.

While some scientists have been skeptical, the CRI was recently singled out by the President's Commission on AIDS as a useful adjunct to traditional university-based clinical studies.

The group's doctors are not equipped to do certain technically difficult diagnostic and prognostic tests that are sometimes part of clinical research. But the group has been approached by several drug companies for less complicated studies.

Dr. Donald Armstrong, chief of infectious diseases at the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York and a member of CRI's advisory board, said the idea that community doctors could do such research "is new in clinical medicine for a disease as complicated as AIDS."

Outside experts, while praising

"will do everything we can" to be certain that the approach is endorsed by the National Institutes of Health.

Founded last May, the CRI began its first large clinical trial in December, a study of whether an inhaled drug, pentamidine, can prevent an unusual form of pneumonia that kills many AIDS patients. Three smaller drug studies are also under way.

In addition, the group's doctors are keeping track of the unproved medications that many of its members are taking. They hope these records may detect some drugs that are effective or dangerous.

Dr. Thomas Hannon, acting administrative director of the CRI, said that "research to date through the establishment has been very slow."

"The attitude has been business as usual, which is a natural consequence of the bureaucracy," Mr. Hannon said. "But the amount of time we have as individuals with AIDS is limited and, for most of us, experimental drugs are the only treatments there are."

Experts have said that a major source of delay in university-based clinical trials is finding volunteers to participate who fit the particular medical profile being sought.

CRI says it represents hundreds of volunteers who are ready to be tapped to test new treatments. Mr. Hannon explained that many of them would not be willing to participate in federal research. They cooperate "because they are doing things through their own physicians," he said.

In contrast to the initial skepticism of some experts, the President's Commission on AIDS praised the group's approach as one worth emulating. One commissioner, Dr. Burton J. Lee Jr. of Memorial Sloan-Kettering, said in a letter to the group that it "appears to be one of the best things to have come out of the AIDS effort." He added that the commission

is part of its mission to make experimental drugs available to all, the CRI has pressed for the inclusion of women and intravenous drug users in formal treatment studies. Most studies so far have involved only homosexual men because researchers believed their results would be more clear-cut if they concentrated on a large, homogeneous group of patients.

Dr. Hoth said he and his colleagues at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases supported the idea of community-based research so long as the leaders follow sound techniques of clinical research, including the writing of protocols and collection and analysis of data. He said the institute will soon allow community groups to compete with traditional research centers for federal research funds.

Dr. Armstrong cautioned that the group is not set up for some sorts of studies that involve technically difficult procedures, such as measuring numbers of AIDS virus particles in blood. But he said he thought the CRI was ideally suited to determine whether AIDS patients taking drugs to prevent pneumonia are protected.

He added that the commission

### IN BRIEF

#### Private U.S. Space Station

**WASHINGTON** (NYT) — The U.S. Defense Department has several experiments it would like to conduct on board a small private space station, a major part of which the government has agreed to lease. The small station is scheduled to be carried aloft by the space shuttle in the early 1990s. The military's interest in the small station comes amid apparent apathy for use of a larger government-run permanent manned space station, which is scheduled to be completed in the late 1990s.

According to Space Station News, the Air Force has been evaluating at least five possible uses of the small station: to investigate the effects of space on solid rocket fuel; the working of electrical switches based on liquid metal; the effect of near weightlessness on the cartilage-generating cells of mammals; the extent of dust and micrometeoroids in orbit and the utility of construction materials made out of lunar soil and rock.

#### Melanoma's Signs Ignored

**PHILADELPHIA** (NYT) — The early signs of malignant melanoma are too often unrecognized or ignored by doctors and patients until it is too late for treatment, a study indicates. The early signs of melanoma are changes in the size or shape of a mole. Only

later, when the disease has progressed to the point at which it may be fatal, do moles start to bleed, become raised, or develop crusts.

The findings suggest that "the public and doctors need to be taught to look for early signs" of the deadly form of skin cancer, said Dr. Barrie Cassileth of the University of Pennsylvania Cancer Center. When malignant melanoma is caught early, Dr. Cassileth said, "it is 100 percent curable."

#### A New Heart Attack Drug

**BOSTON** (NYT) — A new drug, Eminase, has joined the ranks of clot-dissolving substances that can save the lives of many heart attack patients. The drug stays in the blood longer and can be given as a single injection, which makes it easier to administer than either of the existing drugs. In a British study, patients taking the drug after a heart attack were only about half as likely to die than patients who received a placebo.

Eminase and similar drugs dissolve clots that block the blood flow in coronary arteries. If the clots can be dissolved, a heart attack can be halted and heart tissue can survive. In the United States, heart attack patients are treated either with streptokinase or with tissue plasminogen activator (TPA). Both of these drugs are broken down quickly by the body and must be given by a slow infusion over several hours.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1988

## INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Latest Computer Software  
Insures' a Pocket Diary

By SHERRY BUCHANAN

International Herald Tribune

**L**ONDON — Corporate addicts of Filofaxes and of other personal organizer files go to great lengths to insure them against fire, flood, theft, loss or hyperactive house pets. In case of loss, some Filofaxes carry return certificates of up to \$500 for return to their owners. And for still further protection, an organizer — which consists of loose-leaf file, address book and desk diary — can be duplicated in more ways than one.

"New software now being sold on the British market enables managers to store their Filofaxes or similar organizers into their personal computers."

"I've got all my Filofax stored in my personal computer, which — and this is the key to the new software — I can then print out in a format which fits into my Filofax," said Derek Cohen, editor of Personal Computer World, a London-based trade publication.

The system, Portex, costs £6.50 (\$16) plus value-added tax at Showring Business Systems Ltd. in London. Addresses typed in at random are sorted out by the system, which then prints them out on Filofax-size paper, binder holes and all. It also transcribes desk diaries.

Executives or secretaries who are too busy to bother typing all that information into a personal computer and then keeping it updated can subscribe to a two-month old service, Personal Backup, in London, which will do all the drudge work for them.

Personal Backup types executives' address books (no matter how bad the handwriting is) into the computer, updates them as often as clients wish and, in case the originals are lost, can provide duplicates within 24 hours.

"It's like having a second mother to look after you," said Gregory Tolaram, a Bermuda-based consultant who advises private clients on venture capital deals. "I spend a lot of time traveling and often end up at short notice in places I hadn't planned to go to and so don't have the names and telephone numbers of my business contacts there."

**M** R. TOLARAM once had a personal assistant who spent 20 hours a week just updating his business and social contacts list. No longer, thanks to Personal Backup. The service costs £30 (about \$55) for the first year's subscription, 15 pence (28 cents) per record for the first year (a record is defined as all information relating to a single name) and 5 pence per record in the following years.

"I have everything on record in case I lose it," said Lyn Ashworth, a London fashion designer who has just subscribed.

Some Filofax users, however, are unconvinced. "Having neat typed-out print-outs in your Filofax takes a lot of the character away," says Robert J. Keenan, a CBS network sales executive in New York. "It neaten's it up too much. A Filofax has to be jammed with bits of paper and have notes scribbled in it. Otherwise you don't look important or busy enough. You might as well walk around with a computer diskette in your pocket."

Mr. Keenan thus helps explain why so many people carry around a paper filing system in the electronic age: it's leather-bound, tactile, chic. Indeed, the Filofax has long since become a cult product.

For those who do want to move all the way into the electronic age, a new hand computer 5 and a half inches long, 3 inches wide and 1 inch deep (about 14 by 8 by 2.5 centimeters) is available for £29.50 from Psion, a London microcomputer company. It only weighs 250 grams (about 9 ounces), featherweight compared to some people's paper organizers. Transferring the information onto a personal computer is instantaneous with a special plug that costs £12.95.

## Currency Rates

Cross Rates									
March 16									
Currency	Per 1 U.S. dollar	F.F.	Per 1 L.	Gdr.	Per 1 S.F.	Per 1 P.	Per 1 C.	Per 1 D.	Per 1 Yen
American 1,026	1.026	1,725	0.2571	0.2571	1.022	1.077	1.026	1.026	1.026
Brussels 24.94	24.95	20,225	1.1935	2.0205	18.65	25.29	2.9742	1.288	1.288
Frankfurt 1,787	1.787	—	0.1346	0.1346	1.789	1.789	1.789	1.789	1.789
London 1,847	1,847	—	1.048	2.0850	2.0425	4.51	2.545	2.2225	2.2225
Paris 1,209 10	1,209 10	2,294.40	7.015	1.209 10	2.018	1.209 10	1.209 10	1.209 10	1.209 10
Paris 5.668	5.668	2.294.40	7.015	5.668	1.209 10	1.209 10	1.209 10	1.209 10	1.209 10
Paris 10.971	10.971	2.402	0.4557	10.971	0.1265	4.1111	0.265	1.026	1.026
Tokyo 17.45	17.45	25.32	7.62	22.47	0.1022	3.6717	0.2317	9.23	9.23
Zurich 1.381	1.381	2.557	0.827	0.827	0.1114	0.7344	0.5557	1.184	1.184
ECU 1.24	1.24	2.671	7.045	1.504	2.025	4.2119	1.7118	157.974	157.974
DM 1.0434	1.0434	2.7955	7.0005	1.0434	2.025	4.2119	1.7118	157.974	157.974

*Charges in London, Tokyo and Zurich. Ratings in other centers. New York closing rates. a: Commercial bank; b: To buy one pound; c: To buy one dollar; d: Units of 100; f.o.b.: not export; g: N.A.; not available.*

## Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per 1 U.S. dollar	Per 1 F.F.	Per 1 S.F.	Per 1 P.	Per 1 C.	Per 1 D.	Per 1 Yen
American 1,026	1.026	1,725	0.2571	0.2571	1.026	1.077	1.026
Brussels 24.94	24.95	20,225	1.1935	2.0205	18.65	25.29	2.9742
Frankfurt 1,787	1.787	—	0.1346	0.1346	1.789	1.789	1.789
London 1,847	1,847	—	1.048	2.0850	2.0425	4.51	2.545
Paris 10.971	10.971	2.402	0.4557	10.971	0.1265	4.1111	0.265
Tokyo 17.45	17.45	25.32	7.62	22.47	0.1022	3.6717	0.2317
Zurich 1.381	1.381	2.557	0.827	0.827	0.1114	0.7344	0.5557

*Forward rates unless marked \* (local rate)*

Currency	30-day	90-day	180-day	Currency	30-day	90-day	180-day
Pound Sterling	1.0488	1.0427	1.0407	Canadian dollar	1.2539	1.2555	1.2575
Swiss franc	1.24	1.23	1.22	Swiss franc	1.24	1.23	1.22
Deutsche mark	1.4422	1.4422	1.4422	Yen	1.3924	1.3924	1.3924

*Sources: Interbank Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banca Nazionale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAI (dollar, riyal, dirham); Gobekat (Istanbul). Other data from Reuters and AP.*

## Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits							
Month	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss	French	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026
3 months	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026
6 months	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026
1 year	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026

*Sources: Morgan Guaranty (Dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF, Yen); Lloyd's Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR).*

Asian Dollar Deposits							
Month	Close	Prev.	30-day	90-day	180-day	360-day	1 year
January	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026
February	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026
March	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026
April	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026
May	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026
June	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026
July	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026
August	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026
September	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026
October	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026
November	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026
December	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026	1.026

*Sources: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank.*

U.S. Money Market Funds							
Month	12/31	3/31	6/30	9/30	12/31	3/31	6/30




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## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## United Biscuits Bids For Hanson Food Unit

Reuters

LONDON — United Biscuits (Holdings) PLC said Wednesday it had conditionally agreed to acquire the frozen food maker Ross & Young from Hanson Trust PLC for £35 million (\$62.2 million) in cash. UB also announced a 17.4 percent rise in 1987 pretax profit to £147 million.

Ross & Young formed a major part of the food division of Imperial Group PLC, which Hanson acquired for £2.55 billion after a bidding war with United Biscuits in 1986.

Analysts, who earlier speculated that a Ross & Young takeover would cost £275 million to £350 million, said the acquisition would transform UB's existing frozen foods business into a major market force in Britain, just behind Unilever's Birds Eye Walks Ltd. subsidiary.

Ross & Young's pretax profit in the year to September 1987 was £50.2 million on sales of £248 million, after trade discounts, Hanson said in a separate statement. It estimated the underlying asset value of the business at about £67 million as of September.

UB's share price fell 5 pence (9 cents) to close at 256 pence on the London Stock Exchange, while Hanson's was unchanged at 137.

Mike Murphy, an analyst with Warburg Securities, noted that Hanson already had sold off other parts of Imperial for about £1.7 billion.

He said Hanson has retained Imperial's tobacco, HP sauce and Lea & Perrins sauce interests, which carry about £150 million.

UB said its 17.4 percent rise in pretax profit from 1986 was helped by increased exports, particularly to Australia, as well as expanded licensing arrangements and manufacturing joint ventures.

Sales edged up to £1.95 billion from £1.93 billion.

UB said the current year had started well and that the prospects for all of 1988 were good. The company said it also was optimistic about the progress of talks in China on setting up manufacturing there.

The Ross & Young purchase will be financed partly through the issue of convertible preference shares by a subsidiary to raise £110 million, UB said. The rest will be financed with proceeds of the planned sale of Specialty Brands Inc., U.S. subsidiary, for about £100 million and by existing loan facilities of the UB group.

## Jaguar's Profit Falls 20%

Reuters

LONDON — Jaguar PLC, the British automaker, said Wednesday that its pretax profit dropped 20 percent to £97 million (\$178 million) last year as the dollar's sharp decline hurt sales of its luxury cars.

Jaguar reported a £120.8 million profit in 1986. Revenue rose 20 percent last year, to £1 billion from £830.4 million, as sales climbed 19 percent to 49,200 cars.

"It was a good year in difficult circumstances," Jaguar's chairman, Sir John Egan, said. He said that Jaguar still hoped to increase its sales volume to 56,000 cars in 1988.

He said the dollar's drop last year cost Jaguar about £30 million. Jaguar's biggest market is the United States, where it sells more than half of its cars. To cope with the dollar's slide, Sir John said, Jaguar plans to buy more supplies from the United States.

Jaguar also has negotiated contracts to hedge against fluctuations of the pound's rate against the dollar. Sir John said the company was fully hedged for 1988, and 50 percent hedged for 1989.

On the London Stock Exchange, Jaguar shares fell 22 pence to 300 pence a share. Auto companies' shares were generally lower after the unveiling Tuesday of the new British budget, which doubled taxes on company-provided cars. About half of new cars sold in Britain are sold to companies who provide employees with transportation.

## Sears Targets Western Auto

Reuters

CHICAGO — Sears, Roebuck & Co. said Wednesday it had agreed to buy 52.3 percent of the shares of Western Auto Supply Co. and was seeking to buy the entire company. The full transaction would be valued at \$402 million, including \$152 million in Western debt Sears would assume.

Sears's agreement to buy the stake from certain shareholders is subject to completion of a \$19-a-share tender offer for all of Western's stock. Sears said it reserved the right to abandon the offer if Western's board has not approved a merger by Friday. Western's stock jumped \$6.75 to \$18.75 in over-the-counter trading.

Western Auto operates 278 parts and services outlets and 116 tire stores. Sears has 797 automotive centers.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MADRID — The Kuwait Investment Office made a takeover offer Wednesday for Spain's biggest sugar company, Ebro Compania de Azucarera y Alcoholes SA.

Kuwait already has a 20 percent stake in Ebro. Its investment arm said it made the bid through the Catalonian paper company Tarras Hostenca SA, in which Kuwait has a 45 percent holding.

A spokesman for Tarras said that under Spanish law, no details of the bid could be disclosed until it had been accepted by authorities at the Madrid stock exchange.

Trading in Ebro shares was suspended on the exchange, which has 15 days to decide whether the takeover bid is acceptable. Ebro shares were last quoted at 3,800 pesetas on Monday.

Under Spanish law, companies are obliged to launch a tender offer if they build up a stake of more than 24.9 percent in another company.

Ebro controls 32 percent of the

## Fairfax Selling Reuters Stake to Murdoch

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — Australia's Trade Practices Commission said Wednesday it would investigate whether Rupert Murdoch's News Corp. would be allowed to acquire an indirect interest in Reuters

Holdings PLC that is being sold by another media group.

John Fairfax Ltd. said it had sold its 44.65 percent interest in AAP to News Corp. AAP, a holding company, has as its sole asset a 13.89 percent stake in Reuters, the

company that is being sold by another media group.

Fairfax said it would retain its 43.4 percent share in AAP Information Services Pty, an Australian supplier of news services.

Fairfax also said it had sold its 50 percent stake in Australian Newsprint Mills Holdings, the country's leading newsprint maker, to the paper group Fletcher Challenge Ltd. of New Zealand.

The prices were not disclosed, but analysts valued the two transactions at 290 million Australian dollars (\$212 million) combined.

Bell Group Ltd. said Tuesday it had sold its 11.6 percent interest in ANM and its 8.3 percent stake in AAP for 63.9 million dollars. It did not disclose the buyers, but analysts believed News Corp. acquired the AAP shares and Fletcher as a flagship for their investments in Spain, mainly in the chemical and financial sectors.

In 1987, the Kuwait Investment Office also bought 15 percent of Spain's leading chemical group, Explosivos Rio Tinto SA. It later became the company's biggest shareholder.

Kuwait's investment arm in a joint venture with Construcciones y Contratas, a Spanish construction company, also indirectly controls Explosivos Rio Tinto SA. It later became the company's biggest shareholder.

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## CURRENCY MARKETS

## Dollar and Pound Advance in N.Y.

**NEW YORK** — The dollar rose against most major currencies Wednesday amid news that the White House was considering sending U.S. troops to Honduras, but it dipped against the pound, which broke through a key resistance level.

The White House accused Nicaragua of invading Honduras to tribe at Nicaraguan rebel bases. Airlifts were under way. The White House spokesman said the United States was considering its options, including the use of troops in Honduras.

"If the White House is talking about using troops there, people end up rushing to safe havens like the dollar," said a dealer for a British bank in New York.

But dealers said that the dollar's move was exaggerated by the lightness of trading ahead of a report bourse on the U.S. trade deficit for January.

The U.S. currency ended at 6745 DM, up from 6700 DM at Tuesday's close. It rose to 127.50 from 127.40, to 5.694 French francs from 5.674 and to 1.3860 Swiss francs from 1.3805.

## London Dollar Rates

Source: Reuters

But it lost ground against the British pound, which ended at \$1.8490, against \$1.8450 Tuesday.

After retreating earlier in European trading, the pound broke through an important resistance level to close in New York at 3.093 DM, up from 3.0819 DM the previous day.

The pound had slipped Tuesday on reports that the Bank of England had intervened to prevent the currency from rising above 3.09 DM. Wednesday's advance appeared to be a rebound from Tuesday's price-taking.

But trading was thin for most of the session as the market awaited Thursday's figure on the U.S. trade deficit for January.

Dealers said that the median market forecast for the deficit was \$13.2 billion, up from December's \$12.2 billion but similar to the November figure of \$13.2 billion.

Anything over \$14 billion would be likely to hurt the dollar significantly, dealers said, although selling pressure would be tempered by expectations that central banks would intervene to break a steep dollar decline.

The dollar also rose slightly in Europe. It closed in London at 1.6690 Deutsche marks, up from 1.6640 on Tuesday, and at 127.35 yen, up from 127.07.

The pound fell in London to \$1.8470 from \$1.8560, and to 3.0826 DM from 3.0883, in a further response to the reports Tuesday of central bank intervention to prevent a rise beyond the level of 3.09 DM.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was held higher in Frankfurt at 1.6701 DM from 1.6649 on Tuesday, and in Paris at 5.6810 French francs from 5.6553. In Zurich, it closed at 1.3815 Swiss francs, up from 1.3770.

He said he hoped to stabilize the total burden of income tax and social security contributions at about 44.5 percent of gross domestic product in 1988, broadly in line with the level of the last three years. (AFP, Reuters)

## Lawson Says Currency Policy Is Unaltered but Gives No Details

By Reginald Dale

International Herald Tribune

Reiterating his commitment to stable exchange rates, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Nigel Lawson, insisted Wednesday that there had been no change in government policy despite the recent sharp rise in the value of the pound.

Mr. Lawson warned markets,

which have been confused about Britain's foreign-exchange policy since the beginning of last week, to jump to hasty conclusions.

But he again declined to spell out the government's intentions in any detail.

The policy "is carried out by

feels rather than words," he said in a radio interview in London. "It's what we do that matters."

In other words, Mr. Lawson added that it was "vitally important to keep interest rates at whatever level is necessary to beat down inflation," suggesting that there would be no early lowering of interest rates to fit the pound's rise.



Nigel Lawson

On Wednesday, the pound eased in London to \$1.8470, down from \$1.8560 Tuesday, and 3.0826 Deutsche marks, down from 3.0883, in further response to reports Tuesday that the Bank of England had moved to stop its rise above 3.09 DM.

Market analysts interpreted Mr. Lawson's remarks as part of a con-

tinuing attempt to reconcile his own preference for a stable currency with the conflicting priorities of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who last week said that the pound should be allowed to rise in response to market forces.

Many analysts expressed disappointment that Mr. Lawson had not clarified the apparently conflicting policy aims in Tuesday's annual budget statement.

Despite earlier expectations, the government's policy on the pound could not even be deduced by "reading between the lines" of the budget statement said Tim O'Dell, senior economist at Phillips & Drew, a London stock brokerage.

Mr. O'Dell said that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had "not really re-established his authority" over monetary policy, after yielding to Mrs. Thatcher on the exchange rate.

As a result, he said, exchange rate objectives had been weakened as an overall goal of monetary policy, and there had been a "slight

downgrading" of the pound's link to the mark, which had been the cornerstone of Treasury policy for the past two months.

Brendan Brown, chief economist at County NatWest Securities Ltd., said that the budget had left "a vacuum in monetary policy." Mr. Lawson, he said, had neither stated the principles that would guide the exchange rate nor laid down clear targets for the domestic money supply.

Mr. Brown said that the pound was unlikely to climb much higher than 3.10 DM, at which point there would be a lot of profit-taking and international investors would lose enthusiasm for sterling. He said the authorities would then intervene to support the pound and interest rates could go even higher.

The same view was expressed by John Young, an economic adviser to Lloyds Bank Plc, who said that by the end of the year the Bank of England's base rate might move up from its current level of 9 percent to 10 percent.

"There never was a more obvious example of the rich getting richer and the poor getting demonstrably poorer," Mr. Smith said.

London's Financial Times Stock Exchange index of 100 leading stocks finished 14.2 points lower Wednesday at 1,825.7, as investors worried that the benefits of the lower income tax rates announced in the budget might be offset by a rise in the pound.

Mr. Young of Lloyds, however, predicted that the focus of attention would quickly move from the differences between Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Lawson on the exchange rate to the much sharper political differences between the government and the opposition Labor Party on the major tax changes contained in the budget.

The budget, which cuts the top rate of income tax from 60 to 40 percent and the basic rate from 27 to 25 percent, was denounced by John Smith, the Labor Party's chief economic spokesman.

Many of the full-time temporary employees are clerical workers or are in low-level jobs in health care, computer operations and other such fields.

## France Trims Budget Gap

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The French budget deficit shrank in 1987 to 120 billion francs (about \$21.2 billion), a figure that was about 10 billion francs less than expected, Budget Minister Alain Juppé said Wednesday.

The government had projected a shortfall of 129.3 billion francs after a 141 billion franc deficit in 1986. It was the first time in several years that the budget deficit was less than expected, Mr. Juppé said.

Revenue rose 5 percent in 1987, he said, while spending rose 2.5 percent.

After the weekly cabinet meeting, Finance Minister Edouard Balladur said that the government still expected a 1988 deficit of about 115 billion francs.

Mr. Juppé, who is also the government spokesman, said that the 1989 budget was now being drafted with "the target of a deficit of about 100 billion francs and tax cuts of 15 billion francs."

With presidential elections scheduled for April 24 and May 8, the government is seeking to gain political mileage from the tax cuts made under the past two budgets. The left has asserted that lower income taxes have been offset by higher social security charges.

Mr. Juppé quoted Prime Minister Jacques Chirac as saying that the lower-than-expected 1987 deficit had been achieved by budgetary discipline and that it was the "best testimony to the improvement in our country's general economic situation during 1987."

Mr. Balladur said that the drive to further reduce taxes and the deficit would be continued in the 1989 budget. "It is obvious, reducing the budget deficit is a long-term process," he said, adding, "I confirm the objective of reducing the deficit in 1989 to about 100 billion francs."

He said he hoped to stabilize the total burden of income tax and social security contributions at about 44.5 percent of gross domestic product in 1988, broadly in line with the level of the last three years.

## Temporary Jobs Skew U.S. Figures

In Crunch, Millions of U.S. Jobs Could Vanish Overnight

By Louis Uchitelle

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — One of the hallmarks of the current economic recovery, now in its sixth year, has been the creation of 10 million jobs. But many economists and executives acknowledge that many of these jobs, perhaps as many as three million, are likely to disappear as soon as a recession hits.

These new jobs are temporary ones. But workers who put in at least 35 hours a week are included in the Labor Department's count of people working full-time, which reached 92.4 million in February.

The proliferation of full-time temporary jobs helps explain why civilian unemployment fell to 5.7 percent in February, the lowest level since July 1979, economists say.

In most cases, companies are using full-time temporary workers to lower labor costs and to allow more flexibility in adjusting to economic conditions. These employees who range from clerical workers to engineers to marketing specialists — are typically paid less and receive fewer benefits than a company's regular full-time workers. Moreover, they can be laid off at a moment's notice.

As a result, some economists warn that the unemployment rate could climb more quickly and steeply in the next recession than in previous downturns.

This is a phenomenon we have not seen before, so we don't know what is going to happen in the next economic contraction," said Orley Ashenfelter, a labor economist at Princeton University.

Partly because the large-scale hiring of full-time temporary workers is a recent phenomenon, the Labor Department does not track those numbers separately. However, 1 million people are known to work through companies like Manpower Inc. that supply full-time temporary workers. In addition, economists say that a significant portion of the 8.3 million workers listed by the Labor Department as self-employed, often contracting with companies for their services, probably also fall into this category.

One in six people employed by Los Angeles County is a temporary worker. They receive the same pay as regular employees but have virtually none of their benefits — much to the alarm of the Service Employees International Union, which represents both temporary and regular employees of the county. "We're trying to close the benefits gap," said Peggy Conner, the union's director of policy.

Small companies, those with fewer than 100 or 200 employees,

are also big employers of full-time temporary workers, said David Birch, president of Cognetics Inc., a consulting firm that has studied the practice. And small companies have accounted for most of the growth in the nation's employment since 1982, the Labor Department says.

"For many of these companies, volatility and risk are the norm, and using temporary workers is a way to hedge the risk," said Mr. Birch.

Part of the risk comes from the fact that many of these small employers perform work for large companies that the large companies once performed themselves. One reason they are subcontracting such work is so that they can cancel it quickly when their business weakens.

Some experts hail the proliferation of full-time temporary workers as a blessing for both employers and workers.

At a time when corporate America is leery about adding permanent workers, temporary jobs are often the only way into the labor force for millions of people, said Gary W. Loveman, co-author of a labor force study in the current issue of the New England Economic Review, published by the Federal Reserve.

For regular workers, the temporary employee can mean greater job security, said Audrey Freedman, a labor expert at the Conference Board, a business research organization. The temporary workers are let go first in hard times, and "core" employees can remain on the payroll.

However, the down side for regular employees is that lower-paid temporary workers are one reason why the wages and benefits of everyone have been rising so slowly in inflation-adjusted dollars, according to economists. Their lower compensation pulls down the average for all workers. And some employers have used lower wage rates of temporary employees to persuade regular workers to temp their demands for higher pay.

Temporary workers might also become a burden for the taxpayer, because companies often do not provide them with sufficient medical insurance and pension coverage, said Thomas Plewes, a Labor Department economist.

	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	Sales in	High	Low	4 P.M. Crude	Net
A	12/31/87	27.75	27.25	CFP/Ba	1.00	3.9	123	27%	27/27	+1
B	12/31/87	10.00	9.50	CFC/Co	—	100	10.00	9.50	10/10	+1
C	12/31/87	10.00	9.50	CFG/C	—	100	10.00	9.50	10/10	+1
D	12/31/87	10.00	9.50	CFG/C	—	100	10.00	9.50	10/10	+1
E	12/31/87	10.00	9.50	CFG/C	—	100	10.00	9.50	10/10	+1
F	12/31/87	10.00	9.50	CFG/C	—	100	10.00	9.50	10/10	+1
G	12/31/87	10.00	9.50	CFG/C	—	100	10.00	9.50	10/10	+1
H	12/31/87	10.00	9.50	CFG/C	—	100	10.00	9.50	10/10	+1
I	12/31/87	10.00	9.50	CFG/C	—	100	10.00	9.50	10/10	+1
J	12/31/87	10.00	9.50	CFG/C	—	100	10.00	9.50	10/10	+1
K	12/31/87	10.00	9.50	CFG/C	—	100	10.00	9.50	10/10	+1
L	12/31/87	10.00	9.50	CFG/C	—	100	10.00	9.50	10/10	+1
M	12/31/87	10.00	9.50	CFG/C	—	100	10.00	9.50	10/10	+1
N	12/31/87	10.00	9.50	CFG/C	—	100	10.00	9.50	10/10	+1
O	12/31/87	10.00	9.50	CFG/C	—	100	10.00	9.50	10/10	+1
P	12/31/87	10.00	9.50	CFG/C	—	100	10.00	9.50	10/10	+1
Q	12/31/87	10.00	9.50	CFG/C	—	100	10.00	9.50	10/10	+1
R	12/31/87	10.00	9.50	CFG/C	—	100	10.00	9.50	10/10	+1
S	12/31/87									



## SPORTS

# With Season in the Balance, 64 Shoot for Final Four

Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — It's March, and it's time to get serious. We're talking about the 19 days that matter most each year, and none of them is Super Tuesday. This is the NCAA basketball tournament, and all over America, office pools are being pored over even as we speak. You want an expert opinion? The pick here to win last year was Purdue, a team that got blown out in the second round.

That said, there are 64 teams in the field, but no more than 10 have a chance to be national champion. That's the logic — the same logic that said North Carolina State in 1983 and Villanova in 1985 had no chance.

One team that should reach the Final Four is Oklahoma. The Sooners have been dominant all season, blowing away good teams and bad and easily winning a strong Big Eight both regular-season and in the conference tournament. They have balance, depth, quickness and strength. Billy Tubbs has done a terrific coaching job.

So forget the Sooners. They won't be in Kansas City. Somewhere, they will self-destruct, although it won't be this week. Someone with good, smart guards will handle their press, slow the game down enough to keep it close and find a way to win. It might even be Auburn in the second round, but probably not. It could be Kentucky in the Southeast regional final or it might even be Brigham Young. Anyone might come out of this regional.

Illinois might probably won't, even though it's playing well right now; Brigham Young might. Louisville won't, not unless Milt Wagner gets a sixth year of eligibility. Maryland can certainly beat California-Santa Barbara in the first

**VANTAGE POINT / John Feinstein**

round, but isn't likely to go much farther.

The pick here in the Southeast is a real darkhorse, maybe Villanova. The Wildcats are the sixth seed. In 1985, they were the eighth seed in the same regional and opened in Dayton, Ohio, before going to

play in the unbelievably Pathetic-10. That schedule could make Arizona vulnerable in the second round, when it will play a tough team — either Seton Hall or Texas-El Paso. That's a dangerous game, but Arizona should survive. If it does, it should reach the Final Four, although a lot of people will pick North Carolina.

Not so, it says here. The Tar Heels could have trouble with Wyoming if Dennis Dumbo & Co. don't get run into oblivion by Loyola Marymount, which averaged 110 points a game and could play with a six-second shot clock and never have a violation. The Lions have won 20 in a row, but the tournament committee looked at their schedule and made them a No. 10 seed. With something to prove, they'll be dangerous.

Either way, North Carolina will struggle in the second round. But it should win and make the regional final against Arizona. But that will be all. Dean Smith has done one of his best coaching jobs this season. His team is vulnerable defensively, doesn't always play together and can be downright dreadful at times. And yet it's 24-6, and nearly won the Atlantic Coast Conference regular-season and tournament titles.

Smith will coach the Tar Heels to the final eight, lose and probably get criticized again for not making the Final Four. He deserves better. But look for Arizona to come out of the West.

The East may be the most intriguing regional. Although Temple is the deserved top seed in the regional and the tournament, the Owls might be the most vulnerable No. 1 seed out there. They have passed

every test this season, but have yet to get into the kind of wearing, battle-of attrition game that often occurs this time of year.

There will be more diverse opinions about this regional than any other: Temple just isn't deep; No. 2 Duke often has trou-

some favorite, with senior guards in Everett Stephens and Troy Lewis, a terrific inside player in Todd Mitchell and experienced role players. There is also no real out-of-nowhere possibility. Xavier can upset Kansas and might even beat North Carolina State, but it can't win the regional.

The same holds true for Kansas, which can win a couple of games, but not four. Kansas State, with the brilliant Mitch Richmond, has at least an outside shot. Pittsburgh has the talent, but perhaps not enough tournament experience.

The team with the best chance to knock off Purdue — and the ACC team with the best chance to be in Kansas City — is North Carolina State. Not because of all that pap about Jim Valvano being a great tournament coach. He's just a good coach with a good team. The Wolfpack is flexible, with four guards who can play and two big men who can score.

Valvano thinks this may be his best team. If the Wolfpack can recover from the disappointment of losing in the ACC semifinals to Duke and get by this weekend — it may have to end a five-game losing streak against Kansas in the second round to do so — it has the best shot to upset Purdue. But the Boilermakers are still the best bet.

If you're filling out your pool and want to be different, take Missouri, Villanova, N.C. State and Michigan. If you want to be safe, take the top seeds, because each of the four has clearly earned that ranking. If you are looking for a couple of solid underdogs, check out Indiana, Kansas State and maybe even Seton Hall.

Final Four picks? Indiana, Villanova, Purdue and Arizona. The winner? Why not be consistent: Purdue — maybe.



The Associated Press  
Guards Jay Edwards of Indiana, right, and Everett Stephens of Purdue hooked up more than once in a Big 10 contest last month — and may well meet again in the semifinals of the NCAA tourney.

## New Sweden-Team America: Celebration on Ice

New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — It was 350 years ago this month that the first Swedish settlers to arrive in the New World sailed up the Delaware River and established the colony of New Sweden at what is now Wilmington, Delaware.

So it should come as no surprise that various Swedish and Swedish-American interests are planning an array of celebrations in Delaware and in southern New Jersey, which the settlers colonized five years later.

But why, then, should a Swedish businessman be helping to commemorate the historic landing on what was then known as the South River by staging a hockey game just a few blocks from the old North River — more

than 100 miles (160 kilometers) away?

Because that's where Madison Square Garden is for one thing.

And because Bo Hakansson doesn't always do things by logical prescription.

While other businessmen slip away from the office for an occasional round of golf, Hakansson, the president of Active Inc., a venture capital holding company, closes his office in Malmo, Sweden, every Thursday afternoon so he and his staff can play hockey, a game that Hakansson, 41, took up just four years ago.

That, it turns out, is what they will be doing at Madison Square Garden on Sunday when a Hakansson's New Sweden team takes on a Team America as part

of the New Sweden '88 celebration.

To give the game just a bit more drawing power, Hakansson has beefed up his office squad with such Swedish-born former National Hockey League players as Ulf Nilsson, Anders Hedberg, Stefan Persson, Inge Hammarskjold and Tommy Bergman.

To make it more interesting, Mats Wiliander, the Swedish tennis star, has been named head coach of the New Sweden team, and Ingmar Johansson, the former heavyweight boxing champion, has been signed as technical adviser.

If that's not enough, Team America, which will be coached by John McEnroe and have Jo-hakansson's old nemesis, Floyd Pat-

erson, as technical adviser — will include the likes of Bobby Hull, Phil Esposito, Rod Gilbert, John Davidson and Ed Giacomin.

That should assure a sellout, but Hakansson is taking no chances:

Tickets are free. They can be ordered by calling (area code 212) 319-7770.

All this might seem like a lot of fuss over a 17th-century colony that lasted 17 years (the Dutch took over in 1655).

But according to Nilsson, who is helping to arrange the game, there is more than historic nostalgia at stake.

"If we win," he said, "we get our colony back."

## Budd Quits U.K. Team

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**LONDON** — In a move that headed off a clash between British track officials and the sport's world governing body, South African-born runner Zola Budd on Wednesday withdrew from the British team for next week's world cross-country championships in New Zealand.

Budd, the two-time winner of the event who obtained a British passport four years ago, said she was putting "my country first and my teammates first." She added that she made her decision "with sadness and regret."

Allegations surfaced recently that Budd, 21, had competed in South Africa last year while visiting her family. South African athletes, and those who compete in the racially divided country, are barred from international amateur competitions.

The International Amateur Athletic Federation asked Britain to exclude Budd from its team pending an investigation, the British Amateur Athletic Board declined, saying it had insufficient evidence.

That handed the issue back to the IAAF.

A BAAB spokesman said that if the IAAF had then ordered it to exclude Budd, the board could have complied, pulled out its entire squad or kept Budd on the team and risked its athletes' being suspended from international competition.

Budd's decision preempted any action by the IAAF and ended the rising threat of a boycott of the March 26 championships by black African nations, including Ethiopia, Zimbabwe and Kenya.

The IAAF's decision was prompted by Budd's 200-meter win at the 1986 Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh.

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**ART BUCHWALD*****Cancel the Post Office***

**WASHINGTON** — I went down to the post office the other day and it was locked tight. "It's closed until the Fourth of July," a man who had been sleeping on the sidewalk said.

"Are you homeless?" I asked him.

"No," he said, "I'm just waiting to pick up a package of cookies my mother sent me for Christmas. It's easier to sack out here than go home every night."

"How can you be sure the post office won't open until the Fourth of July?" I asked.

"It's all over town. They have a big deficit and this is the only way to make it up, unless they get a bank loan from Mexico."

"But this is very important," I said. "If I can't mail it in by midnight I may not win a free sweepstakes cruise to Puerto Rico."

The man looked at my envelope. "This letter will never fly. It only has a 25-cent stamp on it."

"That's what the new price will be for first-class stamps."

"Do you think the post office can handle this envelope for two bits? It costs a fortune to deliver a

**De Laurentiis Firm Sells Many Film Rights**

*The Associated Press*

**LOS ANGELES** — The De Laurentiis Entertainment Group Inc. said it has agreed to sell the foreign television, video and non-theatrical rights to virtually its entire 320-film library for \$69 million. The foreign rights are being acquired by a newly formed United Kingdom company controlled by Michael W. Stevens. De Laurentiis still is seeking a buyer for the remaining rights to its library and studio in North Carolina.

De Laurentiis has been dogged by a string of box-office failures since it became a public company three years ago. In February, the company's founder, the Italian filmmaker, Dino De Laurentiis, 68, stepped down as chairman and chief executive but he still owns 60 percent of the company.

letter on its appointed rounds through dark of night."

"So what stamp should I put on the envelope?"

"That's for each person to decide for himself — but be generous. Remember, no one in the post office is there for the money."

"How can they operate the system at a profit if they keep their stations closed?"

"Very slowly. You see, in order to bring the deficit down they have to reduce the services most people expect. The fewer services the post office provides, the less it has to charge for its stamps. Heaven knows what a first-class stamp would cost if you had postal offices open all day long."

I looked in the window.

"What do you see?" I asked me.

"A long line of people," I said.

"Or that's the Express Mail line left over from 1987."

"I also see a mountain of junk mail."

"That's not junk mail. Those are windows of opportunity which make it possible for people to win millions of dollars, cabin cruisers or new homes in Arizona, not to mention magazines full of lingerie ads. There are also thousands of catalogues that keep Hong Kong's factories humming."

"Why don't I sneak around the back and drop my letter in with the junk mail? Perhaps it will get out faster."

"I doubt it because this post office has been designated a Priority A station, which means you can't mix first-class mail with junk mail."

"Why not?" I asked.

You don't want to risk the first-class mail infecting the junk mail. A country that doesn't respect its fourth-class mail doesn't deserve to have an excellent postal system."

I said, "Then I'm stuck with this post office."

He told me, "You'll get to like it."

To introduce the new 25-cent stamp they have promised to serve free coffee to the first 10 people in line."

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They had been spurned, particularly with the Clancy Brothers and Tommy Makem in the early '60s, but that music was more of the boisterous pub variety, crowd-pleasing but unauthentic. The Chieftains' approach was pure, their commitment total: For almost a dozen years, they played the music strictly for love, for what Irish musicians call "the crack" slowly evolving into one of the most accomplished small instrumental ensembles in the world.

Moloney plays the tin whistle and the uilleann pipes, a less abrasive cousin of the bagpipes. Marin Fay and Sean Keane, both founding members, are extraordinary fiddlers. Derek Bell is one of the world's greatest harp players. Matt Molloy a superb flautist, and Kevin Conneff a master of the bodhran, a goatskin-covered drum. Individually, they are dazzling virtuosos, but it's the blend of instruments and personalities, that sets The Chieftains apart. "The music was composed for these instruments and therefore the music fits perfectly," Moloney says.

"We all held our own jobs up to 1975," added Moloney, who worked as an accountant in Dublin. "Some of us were putting up

By Richard Harrington  
*Washington Post Service*

**WASHINGTON** — While Dublin, the jewel of Ireland, is celebrating its millennium, The Chieftains, the jewel of Irish traditional music, are celebrating their silver anniversary with worldwide tour that includes concerts Thursday and Saturday at the Kennedy Center with the National Symphony Orchestra.

And if Paddy Moloney has anything to say about it, that leaves only 975 years to go before the next big bash. "Well, we got to the 25 years, which was brilliant," says Moloney. The Chieftains' founder and guiding spirit — "At the millennium in Dublin, they went a little bit mad and Trinity College made me an honorary doctor of music. I'm not making any house calls but I will be taking the ladies pulses after the concert."

Given The Chieftains' exhilarating meld of sprightly jigs and reels, elegant airs and haunting ballads, those pulses should be racing. "Well, I hope so," Moloney says. "That's what we came for."

They've been called the greatest exponents of Irish traditional music, and with the passion of their commitment — one critic wrote that "they gave me memories I never had" — The Chieftains are almost single-handedly responsible for the resurgence of interest in that folk tradition over the last decade.

"There certainly was music happening on a small scale before, but it was not very well known," says Moloney. "I remember coming to the States in 1968 and doing some radio programs in New York and Boston, but as far as Irish music and folk music, there wasn't much to hear. Even in Ireland, country-western was the big thing."

They had been spurned, particularly with the Clancy Brothers and Tommy Makem in the early '60s, but that music was more of the boisterous pub variety, crowd-pleasing but unauthentic. The Chieftains' approach was pure, their commitment total: For almost a dozen years, they played the music strictly for love, for what Irish musicians call "the crack" slowly evolving into one of the most accomplished small instrumental ensembles in the world.

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"We all held our own jobs up to 1975," added Moloney, who worked as an accountant in Dublin. "Some of us were putting up



Paddy Moloney, chief of The Chieftains.

telephone poles, others were civil servants and engineers. We were just riding our time. In 1970 we could have gone the other way and made a lot of money. The record companies suggested Celtic rock, adding guitars and drums. I wasn't interested because I had more respect for the sound, and for the music itself."

So The Chieftains started their own label and the accolades started to build. Their concert in 1975 at London's Albert Hall sold out in three weeks. "To me that was a sure indication it was time to have a go," says Moloney. That same year, they were voted top group in Melody Maker's annual poll, winning over Led Zeppelin and the Rolling Stones.

Since then, The Chieftains have been taking the message of Irish music around the world, setting a record for performing before a live audience when they played to 1,350,000 people at Dublin's Phoenix Park during the visit of Pope John Paul II ("It was the pope's gig," Moloney has conceded; "we were just the opening act"). They were the first group to perform live inside the Capitol Building, at the invitation of the former House Speaker Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill Jr., and the first Western group to perform with a Chinese folk orchestra on the Great Wall of China.

The Chieftains have continued to advance the cause of Irish traditional music in many ways: through their 16 albums, including last year's collaboration with the flautist James Galway; sound tracks for various films — including "Barry Lyndon," which won an Oscar, "The Grey Fox," which won the Cannes and Golden Globes; the National Geographic's "Ballad of the Irish Horse" and the recently completed animation feature, "The Tailor of Gloucester," with narration by Meryl Streep ("It's not just for children," Moloney enthuses); many television appearances, and constant touring which forces Moloney to do most of his writing on planes.

When he's composing, Moloney says, he's trying to tell a story through the music and the arrangements. Exciting things happen with different combinations of instruments — mixing the flute with fiddle chords, or pipes, fiddle and timpani — and bang — you're off into another tantrum. All of the time there's experimenting with new ideas, new overtones, new sounds coming into your head. It all leads to something."

If anyone thinks The Chieftains are rigid in their attitudes, a look at the list of people with whom they have recorded (Mick Jagger, Paul McCartney, Art Garfunkel, Dan Fogelberg, Mike Oldfield) or jammed (Jerry Garcia, Eric Clapton, Jackson Browne) should put that notion to rest.

They've recently finished a single with Canada's rising rock group Glass Tiger, and Moloney chuckles when he talks about another collaboration, with the Irish rock guitarist Gary Moore, a platinum seller in Europe. "Over the Hills and Far Away" was the single, the video for which, incidentally, they mementos, turned around a headed down. I left a Japanese in memory of Naomi Uemura."

Audrey Hepburn is in Ethiopia on a three-day famine tour on behalf of the United Nations. Her son, a special ambassador to United Nations traveling with Larry Bruce, the president of UN CEF, arrived a day late because he was held up by an airline strike Rome.

Queen Elizabeth, Britain's finest person, will get a pay increase this year of £17,900 (about \$32,000) for a total salary of \$4 million. The British government announced. In all, a total £5,922,300 in public tax money is going to support the royal family this year.

An American, the first mountaineer to conquer North America's highest peak alone in winter and survive, left a Japanese flag atop Mount McKinley to honor the man who did it before him. Vern Tejas, 35, a guide from Talkeetna, Alaska, ended a month-long ordeal Tuesday, when he was picked up by plane on McKinley's flank and flown to Anchorage. During the climb Tejas often thought about the Japanese climber Naomii Uemura, the only other person to reach the 20,320-foot (6,193-meter) summit in a solo winter climb but who disappeared during his descent in February 1984. "Many times I was wondering, 'Is this where he is?'" Tejas said in Anchorage. "I think I figured out where he bought the farm up there. There was one area, on summit day, I was coming back down. It's very steep, very exposed, and you feel that if you make one mistake, you could die." Tejas, 35, had climbed McKinley 12 times, usually as a guide during the May-June climbing season. Tejas started Feb. 16 at the mountain's 7,200-foot level. On the second day, a storm came and kept him in his snow cave for three days. He eventually went onto half-rotations, then half-rotations every other day. "I ended up working at my margin. It was around the edge of safety several times." Twice, he found earlier climbers' footprints that helped him survive. On March 7, he waited out a storm and made

despite these side trips, Moloney insists. The Chieftains will never abandon the path they've chosen. "I don't think we would ever depart from what we're best at and what we started off doing 25 years ago — the real traditional Irish music arranged, and in some cases, recomposed just for the band."

Which doesn't mean he's not astounded that time has passed so quickly. "Somebody mentioned it last year and I thought, Good Lord, it can't be 25 years because there's so much coming up and so much to be getting on with. I feel I'm just starting. We've a lot to offer yet."

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